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PACT PERSONNEL, TRAINING CHIEFS CONFERENCE ENDS

LD122047 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI) -- The conference of the heads of the personnel departments and the military training institutes of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member countries ended Wednesday in Budapest. The participants exchanged experiences of personnel work related to major command and staff positions, and the education and training of new commanders, and visited the Mate Zalka Military Technical College.

Colonel-General Istvan Olah, Hungarian minister of defence, met the leaders of the participating delegations. The foreign participants of the meeting have left Hungary.

DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM CONFERENCE OPENS

LD122054 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI) -- The group of experts in charge of industrial catalogues of the CMEA countries' technical-scientific information system is holding a three-day conference in Debrecen that opened on Wednesday and is attended by representatives of Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, the GDR, Romania and the Soviet Union.

The meeting is to discuss the plan of establishing a computer data transmission system, to have its centre in Moscow and compile and provide information on the realization of the CMEA complex programme. The member countries will process product catalogues for the central files that will store 100,000 bits of new information annually and provide information on industrial products manufactured and distributed in the CMEA countries. In Hungary the library of the Kossuth Lajos University of Debrecen has been commissioned to participate in the cooperation.

ALIA URGES OIL WORKERS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

AU120833 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 12 (ATA) -- On June 11 in the afternoon, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia went among the working people of the oil extracting enterprise of Marinza. He was welcomed with love and enthusiasm by hundreds of oilmen and leading cadres of the party, the power and of the economic enterprises.

Comrade Ramiz Alia meets with and greets the veteran oilmen, young men and women. They burst into applause and powerful acclamations for the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

The woman in charge of the 8th group of production in the first sector tells Comrade Ramiz Alia about the work made by this group which is among the most distinguished in the enterprise. They realise successfully the methods of injection which have given a high effectivity.

Comrade Ramiz Alia takes interest in the drilling process of the wells, for the mastering and effectiveness of the methods in this direction and gives valuable instructions to increase the oil extraction and to extract even the last drop of it so that Marinza be turned into a real laboratory.

A delegate that took part in the party conference of the region of Patos shows of the enthusiasm aroused among the oilmen by the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia in this conference, for their faith, optimism and determination to realise ever better the planned tasks.

The young oilmen, another worker says, are working according to higher objectives in support of the revolutionary drive "Standard bearers of implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha". The talk with the oilmen goes on warmly and joyfully. At the party conference of the oil region of Patos, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, the communists pledged that the oilmen of Marinza will extract more oil thus setting a good example to all the working people of this so vital sector for the economy. The party likes and I wish that [as received] the entire working class of oil sector be exemplary because you know what a great importance oil has for our economy and exports.

The oilmen, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued, are right when they say that oil defies the blockade. So do the chrome miners say for the chrome, those of copper for the copper, etc. Our country is very rich in oil, in chrome, copper and other minerals. The working people of extracting industry give the country more minerals, overcoming the difficulties they had from the extremely strong winter of this year.

I wish you all, Comrade Ramiz Alia in conclusion, [as received] to realise and overfulfill the tasks you have before you. I am convinced that the working class will realise the plans and pledges and will turn out more production, will bring more joys to the people and party.

Live the party, long live the oil working class.

ALIA ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE RALLY

AU120808 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 12 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, met on June 11 with the people of Mallakaster in the District of Fier, in Hekal village. He was accompanied by the First Secretary of the district party committee Pali Miska and other comrades.

In Hekal, Comrade Ramiz Alia was received by leading cadres of the party and power organs in the district, leaders of the agricultural economies of the region, patriots, veterans, etc.

Comrade Ramiz Alia takes interest in the health and life of the people, the problems of the cooperative and learns from them of the efforts of the cooperativists, the high yields taken from the agricultural crops, etc. Then Comrade Ramiz Alia conducts a warm conversation with hundreds upon hundreds of Mallakaster cooperativists. They told Comrade Ramiz Alia that the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha during his visit in 1969 instructed them to further develop agriculture and particularly fruit growing. Since then we have doubled the number of olive trees, have increased three fold the number of fruit trees and four fold the area of vine groves, constantly increasing the yields. The cooperative provides in one year such a quantity of grains which is sufficient for 4 years. Progress has been also made in the stockraising where the production of milk as against 1980 has doubled. In these 40 years, the Mallakastra hills have been turned into fertile lands which provide every year more wheat and maize, more olives and grapes, cotton and sunflower, more fruits. Life here is beautiful and happy just as for wide the country.

The first secretary of the district party committee, Pali Miska expressed to Comrade Ramiz Alia the thanks and joy of the people of the District of Fier for this visit, which multiplies their forces, alleviates the utmost grief over the loss of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha and at the same time increases their energies and mobilisation to honourably carry out all the great tasks the working people and cooperativists of the district are faced with.

Admist the powerful acclamations for the party, Comrade Ramiz Ali took the floor.

It is a great pleasure for me to meet with you, the patriotic people of Mallakaster, with this brave and loyal people who are linked like flesh and blood with the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, said Comrade Ramiz Alia among others. In the long history of our people, in the most important events of the life of the homeland, in the numerous struggles Albanians have waged for freedom and independence, Mallakaster is distinguished for the courage and lofty patriotic spirit of its people. Then he spoke about some figures of popular fighters of this region who together with the people have fought for the sacred ideas of freedom and independence. These qualities, he stressed, were displayed even more brilliantly during the national liberation war when the people of Mallakaster were linked up with the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha since beginning.

Two months ago, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, the great leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, departed from us. But the people and the party will have Enver Hoxha, his teachings and advices for ever in their hearts. Enver Hoxha was a rare man. He was one of those leaders produced by revolution, produced by the great historic epochs. He was a colossus of the Marxist thinking and revolutionary action.

Further on, after speaking about the transformations made in Albania over these 40 years, Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on the concern of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha for the region of Mallakaster, where larger investments have been constantly made the land, agriculture, livestock and fruit-growing. These investments, he said, together with the work and sweat of the industrious people of these zones, yielded their results and will become even more fruitful in the future. In the first place it is you who have enjoyed and will enjoy these results and this has been also the aim of the party. Then he spoke about the allround support the party and the peoples state power will provide to this region in order to bring about even greater changes in production, culture, way of living.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out the interest and care displayed by Comrade Enver Hoxha for the progress of Mallakaster. Comrade Enver, he said, knew these hills by name and till the end of his life gave instructions on the development and progress of this region. Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke about the correct agrarian policy of the party which set as the fundamental task the production of bread grains well as of the efforts made by the agricultural workers to perceptibly increase the livestock products. Further on he emphasized the close links existing between the cooperativist peasantry and its ally, the working class, the strengthening of the unity between these two friendly classes.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on the great importance that the fulfilment of all economic tasks and the strengthening of the defence of the homeland, freedom and independence, won through blood and sacrifices, have for all our entire people. Let us not forget, he said, that we are a country surrounded by imperialist, socialimperialist and revisionist enemies and that the situation today is not calm. On the contrary American imperialism and Soviet socialimperialism exert all their efforts to subjugate the peoples to enforce the law of exploitation and domination over them.

Through our steellike unity, Comrade Rabiz Alia said in conclusion, we will not only withstand the pressures by the enemies but we will also carry further forward the victories achieved, we will raise higher the name of our beloved Albania.

The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia aroused profound emotions and was often punctuated by enthusiastic applauses.

Comrade Ramiz Alia again greets those present, meets with veterans, relatives and members of the martyrs' families, with cooperativists and young boys and girls. The same warm words from the hearts of all "Come again Comrade Ramiz. The people of Hekal, of all Mallakaster will be eternally loyal to the party".

MARKO, SPAHIU ATTEND COMMISSION MEETINGS

AU121321 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 12 (ATA) -- In the context of the preparations for the 7th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly the permanent commissions of construction, communication, post telecommunication and trade of the People's Assembly convened on June 11.

In the Commission of Construction, Communication, Post Telecommunication, in which Comrade Rita Marko, member of the Political Bureau and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly took part, leading cadres of the Ministry of Construction reported. The deputies came to this meeting after the contacts and discussion they had with the masses. They evaluated highly the great changes in the socialist countryside over the years of the party. The numerous houses, socio-cultural and economic buildings set up on the basis of plans, with proper projects based on our traditional art of construction, have led to a greater civilisation in the village.

In the Trade Commission, in which Comrade Xhafert Spahiu, vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly took part, the deputies listened to the report of the minister of home trade "on the situation of the supply of the people in the countryside and the measures to further improve it". The commission evaluated the results attained under the leadership of the party with regard to the extension of the trade network, the elevation of the level of trade culture and the supply of the people with all the necessary food and industrial articles.

The commissions examined also the materials to be presented at the 7th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly.

AGCA REPEATS 'FANTASIES' IN 12 JUNE TESTIMONY

AU121845 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Rome, June 12 (BTA spec. corr) -- Today's session of the court in Rome on the second trial in the attempt on the pope's life was taken by an interrogation of the murderer Mehmet Ali Agca. Again this "Gray Wolf" entangled himself in (?his) own lies and slanders. He was consistent in only one thing: in his efforts to blacken the image of Bulgaria and her nationals, in his attempt to link the assassination with "the hand of Moscow." Thus he repeated before the court his old and previously withdrawn by him statements about "the Bulgarians' preparations for an assassination against Lech Walesa". It is well-known that even Prosecutor Albano and Investigating Magistrate Martella have come to the categorical conclusion that these accusations are completely false, what is more, Magistrate Martella was at one time prepared to charge Agca with perjury because of these statements. Later on he dropped his good intentions. Now the criminal, who is obviously encouraged by the forgiving attitude adopted towards him during the investigation, has again boldly repeated before the court in Rome his fantasies.

Agca repeated the lie which he had previously denied (first stated before the investigation), about his "being ordered" by Zhelyo Vasilev to carry out assassinations in Tunisia against Dom Mintoff, then prime minister of Malta and Habib Bourgiba, president of Tunisia. Now Agca has again recited his old fantasies making only a change in the name and nationality of his alleged accomplice in Tunis. He first named him before the investigation as the "Bulgarian John", while this figure now became Ahmed, who had presented himself as a Syrian, but who was not a Syrian."

Yesterday the criminal claimed that he had carried out the assassination attempt against the pope "on ideological grounds against the Western democracy" in order to cause Turkey to leave N.A.T.O. and that he is not connected in any way to the "Gray Wolves". Today, having obviously forgotten his yesterday's testimony, Agca loudly proclaimed: He was the most famous among the "Gray Wolves" and that is why everybody helped me". With his back to the wall, he was forced to admit that the leader of the "Gray Wolves" in Western Europe Celebi and his associates, have provided for him accomodation and contacts in the different countries he had visited. They have taken him across borders and have provided him with aides from among the most prominent Turkish neofascists who have found asylum in the West European countries, doing all this to help him carry out the assassination against the pope. These are all facts, which have not been paid due attention in the 23 volumes of investigation papers because Investigating Magistrate Martella was interested only in the "Bulgarian trail".

Agca's image can be made clearer by certain facts from the minutes of the 1982 investigation, which have been kept secret for the public and which have been read today by Court President Santiapichi. It becomes clear that Agca has admitted that he and his accomplice Sener have been in the service of the Turkish secret services, and that he had said that his escape from prison after Ipekci's assassination had been carried out with the aid, or at least with the knowledge of the Turkish secret services. Now he tried to withdraw these statements before the court, stating that he had made them "just like that". Still, it is very interesting indeed why the investigation had not started on that trail?

Today's session confirmed what has already been outlined quite clearly during the previous days of the trial: Mehmet Ali Agca is a low-down slanderer, who is repeating anticommunist versions of events invented by him and his promoters. These versions have nothing to do with truth.

BTA CHIEF GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE ON ANTONOV CASE

AU121830 Sofia BTA in English 1811 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] The Hague, June 12 (BTA corr.) -- There is no Bulgarian complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II and this truth should get its final confirmation at the trial in Rome, Mr. Boyan Traykov, director general of the B.T.A., stated today at a press conference held in the capital of the Netherlands.

"We in Bulgaria value highly the relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of Bulgaria and the Netherlands and therefore we would like the truth about the so-called Antonov case to be known here," he told a large number of reporters from Holland and abroad.

Mr. Boyan Traykov explained Bulgaria's views on the accusations made against her and against the Bulgarian nationals and elaborated upon certain elements of the preliminary investigation and the course of the trial in Rome. Mr. Boyan Traykov expressed his conviction that the three Bulgarians will be pronounced innocent and that Sergey Antonov will be released.

PRICES DIRECTOR EXAMINES PRICING VIOLATIONS

AU111531 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jun 85 p 5

[Article by Georgi Subev, general director of the Main Administration on Prices: "Labor Hides Behind Price"]

[Text] Following the materials published in RABOTNICHESKO DELO entitled "Stop the Sloppy Attitude," and "Whose Hand Is in the Consumers' Pockets," the editorial board has received many letters from our readers. In their letters they point out other cases of violations in setting prices and in the unrealistic pricing of some articles by producers and trade organizations. We asked Georgi Subev, general director of the Main Administration on Prices, to comment on the issues that have been raised.

The organs dealing with prices are constantly adopting measures for perfecting the price-setting process. With good reasons, prices are being linked to the quality of production and are differentiated in conformity with consumer standards, with the completion and esthetic qualities of the goods.

The most important measures in this respect were adopted in connection with the application of Decision No 22 adopted by the Council of Ministers in 1984. The state organs dealing with prices are giving constant attention to actively using prices as an economic lever in connection with the introduction of scientific-technical progress, in connection with intensifying the preventive, control activities, and the current work in connection with applying prices in conformity with the acting norms on the basis of the rules of the economic mechanism.

As a matter of principle, the prices of goods and services take into consideration, and are subsequently linked to the quality, the technical standards, and the general usefulness of the respective goods, their utilization in the spheres of production and individual consumption, and their sale on foreign markets. Various methods are being used for this purpose in order to reflect in the prices the technical-economic indexes, which better characterize the consumer standards of goods and services.

In order to expand the public and specialized control of prices, cooperation with trade unions and Fatherland Front organizations, as well as with other organizatinos must be developed. Individual cases of serious violations in applying prices in various organizations have been ascertained. This is the case in the following enterprises: Kamushit economic enterprises, the Orgtekhnika economic enterprise in Silistra, the Liberation Labor Production Cooperative, and the Vasil Kolarov plant in Sofia. The same applies to the veterinarian products plant in Radomir, to the systems of the Local Industry and Everyday Life Services economic enterprises in Vidin, Blagoevgrad, Vratsa, Veliko Turnovo, and in the K. Rusinov economic enterprise in Pazardzhik, as well as to others.

The results of the investigation show that, with a few exceptions, the quality of the goods are in conformity with the prices. It has, however, been ascertained that in the case of certain groups of fashion goods, luxury consumer goods, and foodstuffs (such as ready-made clothes, footwear, and sausages) sold in trade enterprises, there have been deviations from the indexes according to the standards of quality and from the approved models, despite the fact that they are being sold at prices destined for standard quality. As a result of the inspection, these shortcomings were eliminated.

During the last months of 1984 a total review of the state of affairs took place in cooperation with representatives of the public control on the legality of prices and on their coordination with production quality, as worked out by the departments of the local industrial enterprises, by the agro-industrial complexes' auxiliary enterprises, and by auxiliary production enterprises of economic organizations. It was ascertained that the prices of over 1,200 goods have been applied arbitrarily by the enterprises, instead of being applied by the competent state organs. (In Silistra Okrug there are 216 such goods; in Khaskovo Okrug -- 193; in Sofia city -- 134; in Sliven -- 110; and in the Kyustendil, Sofia, Trugovishte, Yambol, Blagoevgrad, Vidin, and Mikhalylovgra okrugs there are from 3 to 7 such goods). The instructions on the norms as regards expenditures, as well as regarding the application of labels to the products are not observed either. A great number of shortcomings were eliminated during the investigation process.

In 1984 the Main Administration on Prices and the okrug people's councils have confiscated over 11 million leva in unlawful incomes obtained by violating the price norms, part of which were paid back to the organizations that had been damaged, and part were added to the budget.

The confiscation of such incomes is a very serious sanction through which economic "justice" is restored. The sanctions that have been imposed on the officials guilty of having violated the price norms are still insufficiently individual and are not sufficiently linked to the character of the violations committed, and to the scope of the damages caused.

All materials on the issue of prices, published in RABOTNICHESKO DELO and appearing in other mass media, including television, as well as the readers', listeners', and television viewers' letters sent on this matter are being carefully investigated. In connection with such material, we have concluded an investigation in the Verila Combine and in the Georgi Dimitrov plant in Kostinbrod, as well as in the state seeds production plant in Pavlikeni, and in the Prodexim, Bulgarkoop, and Raznoiznos foreign trade enterprises.

As to the Verila combines, we have established violations as regards competence in establishing and applying prices and in connection with expenditures for storage and supplies.

These prices and expenditures are higher than envisaged by the norm. They have not been reduced by the use of scrap materials; the requirements on the norms for material expenditures, labor expenditures, and others have not been observed. The profits, amounting to 495,000 leva, which have been obtained from these violations were sanctioned, and the leadership of the Ministry of Chemical Industry was urged to analyze the state of affairs in connection with prices in this combine and to render the necessary assistance in this respect.

The State Committee on Prices has issued a directive that the question of price discipline should be discussed by the leaderships of ministries, by the executive committees of the okrug people's councils, by the managements of economic organizations and enterprises, devoting particular attention to the expansion and intensification of internal control.

All this, however, does not justify the assumption that violations are characterizing the activities connected with prices and price establishment in our country. The price system is successfully contributing to the economic incentives and to the efficient use of our national resources -- material, labor and financial resources -- in connection with most efficiently satisfying social needs with minimum expenditures.

FILIPOV RECEIVES INDIAN CONGRESS DELEGATION

AU120942 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jun 85 p 6

[Text] At the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council a delegation of the Indian National Congress (I) led by Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya, member of the Indian National Congress All-Indian Committee, is visiting Bulgaria.

The Indian delegation was received on 10 June by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Indian guest conveyed cordial greetings from Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India and chairman of the Indian National Congress (I), to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. Cordially thanking him, Comrade Grisha Filipov conveyed the best greetings and wishes of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Rajiv Gandhi and the entire Indian people.

During the friendly talk the sides highly evaluated Bulgarian-Indian cooperation. Mutual willingness was expressed to expand and strengthen this cooperation in various areas on a long-range basis. It was stressed that despite the great geographical distance between Bulgaria and India, the countries have always sought to enrich their friendly relations, and thus they provide a good example of mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems.

JOINT FEDERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING CONCLUDES 11 JUNE

1984 Draft Budget Presented

AU121441 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jun 85 p 2

["From the statement by the CSSR minister of finance," Leopold Ler, presented at the 19th session of the CSSR Federal Assembly Chambers of People and of Nations, held in Prague on 10 June]

[Text] In keeping with the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak federation, the CSSR Government is submitting to the Federal Assembly the draft of the final state account of the Czechoslovak federation for the year 1984. This paper documents the state's economic activities, which reflect the results of our common work.

Last year all the decisive branches of the national economy exceeded the planned tasks in most of the qualitative and quantitative indicators; this was summarily reflected in the 3.2-percent increase in the national income and in the exceeding of the national income's planned volume by Kcs5 billion.

The reduction of the material and energy demands in the development of our economy significantly contributed to the achieved acceleration of economic development. In this respect, the conclusions of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session were of important significance; they were developed by the government into a more progressive fulfillment of certain tasks of the state implementation plan and of the target tasks. At the same time, the conclusions of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session represented a significant impetus for the socialist competition, which was broadly developed in honor of the 40th liberation anniversary.

Last year industrial production increased 4 percent; the volume of construction work increased 1.9 percent. The positive feature regarding overfulfilled construction work is that construction work was exceeded by 11 percent in those construction projects marked as binding tasks of the state plan.

Very favorable results were achieved in agricultural production, where production volume increased 3.6 percent. The cereals harvest totaling almost 12 million tons was the largest ever achieved.

The increase in the creation of material resources was used to raise personal and social consumption and investments, and to create a higher active balance in foreign economic relations.

We oriented the financial policy particularly toward accelerating the dynamics of the creation of financial resources, based on a more intensive utilization of production factory; toward increasing the efficacy of the reproduction process; and toward consolidating the external and internal economic balance.

The total revenues of the state budgets: The state budgets of the Czechoslovak federation and of the Czech and Slovak SR's, together with the national committees' budgets, amounted to Kcs343.8 billion; this was 3.3 percent more than planned. The budgetary expenditures amounted to Kcs342.2 billion; this amount was 2.8 percent higher than planned.

The receipts of the state budget of the Czechoslovak federation amounted to Kcs190.8 billion; this amount represented 55.5 percent of the budgetary revenues of the entire state. The expenditures proper amounted to Kcs61.4 billion, or 17.9 percent of total budgetary expenditures. The subsidies to the state budgets of the two republics totaled Kcs129.3 billion and were granted in the planned amounts.

The revenues of the national committees' budgets, including the subsidies granted them from the state budgets of the two republics, totaled Kcs121.4 billion; and expenditures totaled Kcs119.8 billion. In this way 35 percent of the all-state budgetary expenditures was realized through these budgets.

Last year the planned total of the national committees' budgets was exceeded by Kcs9.1 billion; this was due, above all, to their complementary revenues [doplnkove prijmy] and pooled means [sdruzene prostredky]. More than Kcs3.5 billion was spent on the "Z" action [community improvement project]; this represents a significant tool for fulfilling the election programs of national committees. The values created within the framework of the investment part of the "Z" action amounted to almost Kcs4.3 billion. Last year this project yielded, among other things, 9,900 places in kindergartens; 179 sports and children's playgrounds; 719 places in social care institutions; 11,600 seats in civic centers; 729.5 km of water pipes; and 198 km of drainage systems.

The decisive factor which ensured the stable development of the budget economy was the good development of and higher savings in costs, as well as the higher profits of economic organizations than planned. Payments into the budget over the plan thus made it possible to bridge the shortfalls in certain resources, or to meet the higher demands placed on budgetary means.

This may be documented by the increase in profit, which last year grew 14 percent; and by the development of the overall costs, which dropped relatively by 0.86 percent. For comparison: In the Sixth 5-Year Plan to average annual profit increased 8 percent, and costs decreased 0.32 percent: In the first 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan the profit figure was 8.5 percent, and cost decreased 0.65 percent.

The good results achieved in cutting costs, particularly material costs, were primarily based in the last few years on the utilization of known reserves. However, in the coming period the way costs develop will increasingly depend on our application of the advanced knowledge of science and technology, on the realization of necessary structural changes in production, on purposeful and well-accomplished capital construction, and on improved quality of products. It will be necessary to systematically improve direct management and to perfect and utilize norms and normatives. The further continuous development of intraenterprise khozrash het [cost accounting system] will become increasingly important.

The brigade form of work and remuneration is the progressive and long-term element of improving intraenterprise management. This form is gradually being extended to an increasing number of enterprises and workplaces on the basis of the common principles of the CSSR Government and the Central Trade Union Council (URO). The relation between the brigade form of work and remuneration: the principles of khozrashchet; and the working people's more active participation in management and the fulfillment of specific goals based on economic plans made this form a means of deepening socialist democracy and improving the working people's education.

We require an intensification of calculations methods, which must reliably show a favorable relationship between expenditure and results in all economic decisions.

The demand for high efficiency under our conditions applies even more to our foreign exchange, where we have not fulfilled certain tasks.

The reasons for this can be found in the different levels of labor productivity in our country and in the world; in the different levels of total costs; in the standards of servicing, promptness of deliveries, flexibility, and adaptability to consumers' needs; and in the quality of commercial work. That is why we are seeking ways in this sphere to make both production and foreign trade feel more closely the results achieved in foreign exchange, and to improve their cooperation and consolidate it more thoroughly.

In brief: The process of economic intensification, which represents and will continue to represent the main aim of our economic policy, must be carried out with greater efficiency, decisiveness, and speed.

Our economic development and more rapid progress in intensification is objectively linked to deeper involvement in the international division of labor. The development of socialist economic integration, cooperation, and collaboration with the socialist states, above all the USSR, is of fundamental importance for us. Stability, a long-term perspective, and the search for new and more efficient forms of economic cooperation: These are the prerequisites of the smooth continuity not only of our foreign relations, but also of the entire reproduction process.

In this respect the "Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the CSSR and USSR Until the Year 2000" is of fundamental importance quote Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, this program "makes it possible to take a look into the future. It formulates the common directions of our mutual economic cooperation, as well as the extensive projects whose realization will be of great significance for the national economies of the two countries." As Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, stressed when he signed the program, this program now must be consistently implemented.

We are also striving to further develop our economic cooperation with the developing countries and the developed capitalist states. Last year we took another important step in reducing our indebtedness in freely convertible currencies; this is important for us, particularly in view of the current conditions in the world. However, this does not mean that we have always managed our exports efficiently; neither does it mean that we can abandon the strictly economical releasing of funds for imports. However, the results in our balance of payments nevertheless open up greater scope for a more active trade policy and for work with credits in the future.

All levels of management must contribute to making progress in science and technology and to making the innovation activities of enterprises the main element of our economic intensification. On the basis of the conclusions adopted by the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session, the methods of managing, planning, financing, and crediting technical development are intensifying; and the role of prices in this sphere, as well as of remuneration for the staff in technical development, is growing.

An important role is played here above all by the state programs of technical development and by the state target programs that have been formulated. For instance, in the sphere of wages it is possible to allocate extraordinary remuneration for particularly successful solutions and task realizations in the planned development of science and technology or to accord higher pay grades and higher basic pay and personal wages for significantly creative workers. We are activating the formation of prices. In the financial sector, the role played by technical development funds is enhanced; and the interannual transferability of their means, as well as the pooling of means for research and production, is being made possible.

A similarly weighty issue is the emphatic improvement of the quality of goods. The government has adopted stricter penalties for losses caused by shoddy production; this will be intensively manifested in material incentives and financial results.

In 1984 we spent a total of Kcs17.7 billion for financing the noninvestment needs for the development of science and technology; Kcs7.6 billion of this amount was financed by the state budget. International comparison shows that this volume of financial means is relatively comparable to other countries with developed economies.

One of the lastingly valid demands is that the means spent must yield emphatically high economic results and that their rate of return must accelerate.

Lasting attention must be devoted to the use of reserves. Their turnover in industry and construction has accelerated by 4.5 days. Relatively speaking, this has released more than Kcs10 billion and has become an important factor in the consolidated financial economy. This also was an expression of the results yielded by a number of measures adopted by the government, of the greater interest of enterprises, and of stronger pressures by credit and finance for a better utilization of reserves.

The set target task of improving the development of stocks was not fulfilled as a whole even though certain enterprises were able to cope with this situation. The non fulfillment is shifted to the year 1985 as a tightening-up of tasks. Both enterprises and supra enterprise bodies must undertake further steps to utilize the considerable reserves which undoubtedly exist in the sphere of stocks, so that the delivery deadlines are shortened and the regularity and reliability of deliveries with the needed structure and quality are increased.

Considerable shortcomings continue in the use of long-term assets. Last year capital construction increased roughly 4 percent; its relatively rapid growth was thus renewed in order to exceed the planned intentions. Last year the volume of fixed assets in state economic and cooperative organizations, calculated in terms of purchasing prices, amounted to Kcs2.1 trillion; it was thus Kcs114 billion higher than 1 year ago. However, the use of these means, with some exceptions, is not improving; and the equipping of employees with long-term production assets is systematically growing, while the efficacy of these assets is decreasing. This indicates that so far we have not achieved a turn toward higher intensity in this sphere. This long-term problem is rooted in the long investment cycle and in the nonachievement of the planned deadlines and economic parameters of the new facilities.

Our society demands that every enterprise and organization achieve good economic results. The analyses of economic activity and the entire system of evaluating achieved results are oriented toward this.

Last year 82 percent of the enterprises and economic production units coped, on the whole successfully, with the set tasks, and thus contributed to the favorable results of the entire economy. In those organizations which failed to fulfill the set tasks to the full extent, specifically targeted and deadlined measures were taken -- according to the extent and cause of the nonfulfillment -- for improving their economy and for eliminating the ascertained shortcomings.

The growth of efficiency and the consolidation of thrift are aided by the largely successful realization of the thrift program in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We must undertake more striking solutions in the sphere of overhead and particularly nonproductive costs. The financial control bodies are continuously following the fulfillment of the thrift program and demanding the rectification of ascertained shortcomings.

Discipline is consolidating only slowly in the sector of administration and protection of national property. Irregularities have been ascertained in the registration of property and in the inconsistent distribution of responsibility for the entrusted property. In certain organizations, physical inventory had not been properly performed, nor had the ascertained differences been eliminated.

A consistent assertion of discipline in all sectors of economic life must constitute an organic part of the activity of all levels of management, and primarily of all ranking personnel.

It is necessary for the entire management and control system to strengthen financial discipline in a more principled and decisive way on the basis of quite concrete measures, not to permit antisocietal expenditure of financial resources, and to ensure better care of our social property.

Fulfilling and exceeding the planned goals in the creation of material and financial resources made it possible to satisfy the population's material and cultural needs in an improved way. Compared with 1983, personal consumption increased by 2 percent. The social consumption of the population also increased, and thus the achieved standard of living was not only maintained, but even improved.

The overall monetary income of the population as the main source of the growth of personal consumption, increased by 2.6 percent and amounted to Kcs403.7 billion. The average wage in the national economy reached Kcs2,836.

The population's demands were, on the whole, covered by the corresponding supply of goods and services, but shortcomings persisted in the structure of supply regarding some types of goods to the domestic market, above all industrial goods.

Development in this sphere has a concrete impact on the budget economy. Last year it manifested in the fact that, despite the exceeded planned goods deliveries to the domestic market, the planned revenue from the turnover tax did not materialize. That also attests to continuing problems regarding the structure of goods for [domestic] trade and the valorization of this production.

An important component of the growth in the standard of living is the expenditure for social services and activities for the population, financed from state budgets and from the budgets of national committees. This expenditure constitutes roughly half of the overall budgetary expenditure and ensures the performance of tasks in the sphere of social security, health care, education, comprehensive housing construction, culture, physical education and sports, and the activity of social organizations.

The overall volume of this noninvestment expenditure last year amounted to Kcs154.3 billion; in comparable conditions, after discounting price influences, this constitutes an increase of 2.9 percent.

Expenditure for social security is the largest item of expenditure for the population. It constitutes one of the most important components of the population's life securities. Last year expenditure for social security reached Kcs82.8 billion and rose by 2.5 percent. Within this framework, expenditure for old-age pensions totaled Kcs50.8 billion. At the end of 1984, a total of 3.954 million old-age pensions was being paid, and the average pension was Kcs1,301.

Of the expenditure for health insurance totaling Kcs26.4 billion, illness benefits increased most (by 5.2 percent). Total social assistance paid from the state budget to families with children reached Kcs17.4 billion; together with additional monetary and material forms of assistance and various discounts, social assistance to families with children amounted to KCs36.8 billion.

Noninvestment expenditure in education last year reached Kcs25.7 billion and thus rose by 3.5 percent. That ensured the further realization of the Czechoslovak educational system, the growth of performance indexes, the construction of annexes to school buildings from noninvestment sources and extra maintenance for these installations, and the equipping of new facilities. Last year expenditure for schools in the open countryside, to which a greater number of children were sent, also rapidly increased by 16.7 percent.

In health care, noninvestment expenditure rose by 4.6 percent and totaled KCS24.1 billion. These resources were earmarked, above all, for expanding and improving health care, for covering higher operational costs, and for equipment for new facilities. The construction of annexes and the reconstruction and modernization of health facilities are becoming an increasingly pronounced component of this expenditure. Half of the overall material expenditure for the health care sphere goes to medicines and special health care material, for which the national committees' budgets provided Kcs6.5 billion.

On a per-capita, basis this represents Kcs418 per inhabitant.

The noninvestment resources totaling Kcs4.8 billion expended on culture ensured the operation of cultural facilities; the reconstruction and modernization of theaters and historical monuments; the continuing renewal of the cities' historical centers; the activity of social, hobby, and other organizations; and the expansion of cultural contacts with foreign countries.

The state budgets allocated a total of Kcs26.9 billion on housing construction and the housing economy; compared with 1983, this constitutes a 12.9 percent increase. A particular role is played in this by the increase in the state contribution to cooperative housing construction, a result of the increase in construction work prices. Reimbursement for losses to enterprises of the housing economy reached Kcs5.3 billion; compared with 1983, it increased by 15.8 percent.

Our society gives increasing attention to care for the environment. Last year another 55 important ecological projects costing Kcs1.6 billion were completed. These projects involve the protection of the atmosphere, the protection of water and improving its quality, the liquidation of solid wastes, and so forth. At the end of 1984 a total of 173 projects were under construction, budgeted at Kcs11 billion, and are destined to improve the environment in the coming years. Societal resources are being concentrated on a priority solution of the unfavorable situation in the most endangered regions. However, everyone, and primarily the enterprises, which to date have not paid sufficient attention to this problem, must contribute to the improvement of the environment within the framework of their possibilities and resources.

The beginning of this year was affected by unfavorable weather. In the first 5 months of the year, the shortfall in industrial production was on the whole made up for. The plan targets are being fulfilled in the agricultural procurement sphere. In construction, measures have been adopted to make up for the shortfall as soon as possible.

A more complicated situation persists in the fulfillment of qualitative indexes, especially as regards material costs and profits. Here decisive measures have to be adopted at all management levels. One cannot depend on a scaling down of tasks, thus weakening the starting base for shaping the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The results achieved last year confirm our possibilities and ability to successfully solve problems connected with transferring the national economy onto the path of intensification and thus ensuring further economic development and a further increase in the standard of living. This, for us, is the only path to take, and all of us must permanently realize this and abide by it.

As Comrade Strougal said in his comment on the fulfillment of the government's programmatic statement: "The process of the intensification of the economy must be given a truly popular character as well as the same political significance that industrialization had in its time, and also that collectivization of our agriculture had in its time. We all know well that our common endeavor aimed at speeding up the process of intensification is not self-serving in any way because it is oriented toward people, toward society, toward reinforcing and further enhancing the material and cultural standards of our people."

Leaders Attend 11 Jun Session

LD111503 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The 19th joint session of the Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly continues in Prague today. Present at the proceedings are Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Karel Hoffman, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miroslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission. Also present at the session are deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government and representatives of the political parties and national front organizations.

Prosecutor General Report

LD121035 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The 2-day 19th meeting of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly ended in Prague today. Prosecutor General Dr Jan Fejes said in his address, among other things:

[Begin Fejes recording] Prosecutor's Office statistics show that, following the favorable development of the seventies, there was an increase in the number of prosecuted persons in the beginning of the eighties that was halted only last year. The favorable development of the seventies was a reflection of the overall successful development of our society and the great care the political and state organs give to strengthening legality. At the beginning of the eighties, we noted the impact of criminal activity; this showed that not even under an advanced socialist society can we count on the automatic disappearance of negative phenomena that create the conditions for criminality.

Criminal activity does not present as great a problem in the CSSR as in the capitalist world, however. Crimes here are committed by a much smaller percentage of the population and the most serious crimes do not occur in our country to any great degree. For example, serious group criminal activity is unknown here, unlike the situation in advanced capitalist states. Sitll, this comparison does not lead us exaggerated optimism and self-satisfaction. One cannot disregard the fact that criminal activity, despite the present altogether favorable development, continues to be a grave, societywide problem in our country.

The major type of criminal activity in the CSSR consists of attacks on the socialist economy, in both crimes and misdemeanors. Some offenses, primarily falsification of information, low-quality deliveries, production of defective goods, and breaches of technological discipline are considerable and prosecution rare. The problem of bribery also exists here. Whatever its motives, bribery corrupts and undermines the socialist organization of labor, provokes mistrust in the objectivity of decisionmaking of the socialist organs, above all aggravates the already tense relations between supplier and consumer. This abuse, occurring in the mutual granting of advantages and in the preferring of undesirable interests, contradicts the effort of our entire society to achieve -- as the main criterion of social or employment standards, as well as the living standard in general -- only the best quantity, quality, and social usefulness of accomplished work. [end recording]

Meeting Ends After Discussion

LD121302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Excerpts] With the discussion of a report on the state of socialist legality, a 2-day joint meeting of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly ended in Prague today. Vaclav Klement reports:

[Klement] As a preparation for this meeting, deputies were issued an extensive 70-page report. They discussed the report in committees and today heard addenda to it from Chairman of the Supreme Court Josef Ondrej and Prosecutor General Jan Fejes.

In dealing with the 2-year period since the last meeting where the state of socialist legality was discussed, Comrade Ondrej said that it has been possible to achieve only partial positive results. Problems with discipline in work-legal relations persisted and there have been either no fines or minimum ones for damage caused from violating work duties. He stressed the importance of a letter from the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on deepening the struggle against the violation of the principles of socialist legality, morals, discipline, and order. This struggle, has already brought about certain positive changes in citizens' attitude to law.

The prosecutor general's speech was followed by the joint rapporteurs of the committees of the two chambers and by a discussion, with contributions by seven deputies. Some of their questions were answered by federal Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar. The deputies described the report submitted to them as objective and comprehensive as it analytically dealt with the state of legality in all spheres of the power of law.

The highest number of comments concerned the problem of recidivism; this was dealt with in some detail by Deputy Josef Bartoncik.

The sensitive problem of the protection of the young generation from negative phenomena was taken up by Deputy Eva Silvanova.

Other deputies pointed to the necessity for a tougher attitude toward the criminal activity that affects society as a whole; harsher sentences for the violation of economic discipline; and a decisive fight against all forms of corruption, bribery, and illegal gain. The deputies unanimously agreed that the great majority of our citizens respect laws and appreciate the fact that they can work in a safe and peaceful atmosphere. In this spirit the deputies unanimously approved the final resolution.

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES TALKS

Strougal Receives Minister

LD121002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Today in Prague federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. The two representatives emphasized that in the current international situation it is necessary to broaden dialogue and deepen political, economic, and cultural relations among countries with different social systems. They also stressed the need to further broaden mutual economic cooperation. They indicated that the CSSR can make a more effective contribution to Malaysia's industrialization and that a broader exchange of goods enriching the domestic market would be beneficial to both countries. On this subject they mentioned certain areas of cooperation that would contribute to the intensification of relations between the two countries.

Today the Malaysian minister also had talks in the Cernin Palace with Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. In a businesslike and constructive spirit the two ministers assessed the state of Czechoslovak-Malaysian relations and opportunities for their further development.

Chnoupek Hosts Luncheon

LD111657 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek today gave a festive luncheon in the Cernin Palace in Prague for Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. In his address, Minister Chnoupek expressed the conviction that the visit of the Malaysian guest will be a valuable stimulus for the development of Czechoslovak-Malaysian relations. He said that both countries have developed a useful political dialogue in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Bohuslav Chnoupek described averting the danger of a nuclear war, halting arms buildup, and preserving peace all over the world as the most important tasks in the current complex international situation. He also emphasized that the CSSR indentifies with the stance of the SRV, Laos, and Cambodia in that the problems of Southest Asia must be solved above all through dialogue by the countries of that region.

Malaysian Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen expressed thanks for the friendly welcome and supported the idea of concluding bilateral agreements on broadening trade exchange between Malaysia and the CSSR. He emphasized that at this time the successful realization of a program of general and total disarmament is becoming a pressing task. The Malaysian Government will continue to support all efforts leading to significant reduction in the arms buildup in Europe and all over the world. Therefore it welcomes the current Geneva negotiations between the United States and the USSR on nuclear and space weapons.

12 June News Conference

LD122309 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen met with journalists at a news conference in Prague today. He said his talks with Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek covered a broad area of bilateral relations, the international situation, and regional problems. In particular, they had detailed talks about how both countries could contribute to the preservation of peace. The two sides agreed on major international questions, including disarmament and tension in southern Africa, the Near East, and Central America.

Possibilities of widening bilateral economic cooperation were also investigated.

When asked about the present international situation, the Malaysian foreign minister said his government is striving to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. He emphasized that Malaysia considers the idea of international detente the only way to strengthen peace.

Minister Departs 13 June

LD130824 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Malaysian Minister of Foreign Affairs Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and his wife ended their official visit to the CSSR today and left for home. Seeing him off at Ruzyne Airport were Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife, and other representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

JAKES SPEAKS ON DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD082352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] A 2-day meeting of youth and veteran members of the partisan movement on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army ended today with a peace rally in Namest on Hana. Milos Jakes, leader of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front Central Committee, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, gave a speech.

Milos Jakes praised the contribution of our home resistance against Nazi occupation. Ninety-four partisan units, consisting of 8,000 members operating on Czech and Moravian territory, took part in this struggle. When talking about the 40 years of socialist construction, Comrade Milos Jakes noted:

[Begin Jakes recording] The fact that the overwhelming majority of the former partisans always stood in the forefront of the builders of socialism means they deserve highest praise. They distinguished themselves in the field of labor and helped to establish and build our new People's Army and security apparatus. Even now, although a number of you are enjoying a well-deserved rest, your activity serves as an example of political and civic involvement. I would especially like to praise your participation in the patriotic and internationalist education of the young generation and your contribution to strengthening friendship and alliance with the USSR and its peoples.

For all this, let me express the sincere thanks of the Communist Party, National Front, and the CSSR Government to you and other participants in the partisan movement.

The celebrations of the 40th liberation anniversary provides not only an opportunity to reflect on what has been achieved, they are an invitation to successfully fulfill demanding tasks outlined during the construction of the developed socialist society. The purpose of these tasks is to enrich people's lives. This places high demands on each of us.

The majority of our fellow citizens carry out their work in all honesty and with devotion to the good of the socialist society. These people lead an honest life based on moral principles. There are, however, a number of persons whose work is of low quality, who are not concerened with existing shortcomings, and who are indifferent to the interests of the society and collective. These are usually people whose contribution to social well-being is the lowest of all.

In the interest of moral and social justice we must take an implacable stance when dealing with such people. We must not tolerate negligent behavior, parasites, speculation, violations of work discipline and laws, bureaucratic attitudes, or other negative aspects. In each work unit we must turn words into deeds by solving problems. This requires that demands be increased everywhere and that the reward for each worker be carried out on the basis of the socialist principle: according to the results of work.

It is necessary to firmly establish the system of economy, in all areas, to do everything to eliminate waste. It is necessary to produce, from each kilogram of raw and production material, fuel and fodder, higher-quality products, and to manage well all resources available and make better use of large fixed assets and working hours.

This, of course, requires better management, planning, and more exacting supervision. However, we regard a faster application of the achievements of science and technology in production, development of our cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, and more extensive socialist economic integration in the light of the conclusions of the CEMA summit economic meeting to be the decisive factors for a speedy intensification of the national economy and the growth of the socialist productivity of labor. The social and economic development of our country, the strengthening of defense capability, and an improved standard of living of our people will depend on our success in dealing with all thse problems. [end recording]

In the concluding part of his speech, Comrade Milos Jakes pointed to the danger which threatens world peace. The reactionary imperialist circles in the United States and NATO and the galvanization of various anticommunist forces, including revanchism, are the source of this threat. In this connection Milos Jakes stressed the importance of the Warsaw Pact, which guarantees favorable conditions for peaceful existence to our people as well as to peoples of other socialist countries.

At the end of the rally in Namest on Hana, its participants dispatched a letter of greetings to the CPCZ Central Committee. Among other things, the letter states that the struggle for peace and against imperialism and its most reactionary form, fascism and neofascism, is far from over. The participants in the rally also affirmed their support for the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Address Stresses Ties With USSR

AU111403 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jun 85 p 2

[CTK report on speech by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at peace rally of former Czech partisans and youth, in Namest on Hana on 8 June]

[Excerpts] In the opening part of his speech, Comrade Jakes conveyed to the participants in the rally comradely greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee; Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president; and the delegation present. We are meeting shortly after the May celebrations, he said, when the victorious Soviet Army 40 years ago saved our capital Prague from destruction with its legendary Prague operation; it completed the liberation of our country and saved all nations from extermination.

The successes we have achieved are inseparably linked to the friendship and alliance with the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries. Within that friendship and alliance is the guarantee of our state independence and national freedom, the guarantee that we can firmly and optimistically follow the path of building a developed socialist society. In order to reach our goals, we need peace most of all. However, international imperialism has not given up its strategic objective of liquidating socialism. Today the situation is much more dangerous because the means imperialism wants to use imperil all mankind. The most reactionary circles of the United States and NATO are developing ever more destructive weapons and planning to use them on earth and in space. International reaction activates various anticommunist forces, including revanchism. Terrorism is becoming an increasingly overt form of the struggle of the U.S. ruling groups against the national liberation and peace movement, as we see it -- for example, in Nicaragua. At variance with the desires of the nations of the entire world, the United States circumvents and rejects the peace proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries. However, in spite of this the policy of peace has been making headway and today is supported by hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. Our enemies should not be mistaken. Progress cannot be halted. International reaction succeeded neither after the Great October Socialist Revolution, nor during World War II and afterward, when it hoped that the damages from the war would doom the USSR to backwardness and dependence on the West. Today the USSR is politically, economically, and militarily much stronger than ever before.

It is no less important that the strength of imperialism is facing the united strength of the world socialist system, and that the foreign-political influence of this greatest accomplishment of the international workers class and all peace and progressive forces is constantly growing. It is primarily due to this that we have been living in peace for 40 years. The Warsaw Pact, whose validity was recently -- on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its founding -- prolonged, significantly contributes to this. This pact ensures for our people, as well as the people of the other socialist countries, exceptionally favorable conditions for peaceful work.

Our people sincerely wish to live with all nations in peace and mutual understanding. We can rightly call the glorious May days of the 40th anniversary of our liberation the national manifestation in support of friendship and alliance with the USSR, socialism, and world peace. Even though we are convinced of the advantages of our social system, we are not foisting it upon anyone, but we also will not permit anyone to foist his will upon our nations. We have chosen our path freely, and history as well as the present unequivocally affirm the correctness of our decision.

On the side of the socialist countries and with confidence in our own strength, we are looking forward to the future. We will do everything for our fatherland, the CSSR, to become more and more beautiful and an ever firmer link in the world socialist system, and for our life to be ever richer.

SLOVAK COUNCIL DISCUSSES CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

LD121719 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] At its session today the Slovak National Council Presidium, under the chairmanship of Viliam Salgovic, discussed the analysis of complaints, information, and suggestions from citizens presented last year to ministries, other central organs, and national committees in Slovakia which have been dealt with. The meeting also discussed a report on the results achieved in realizing the measures established to prevent unjustified self-enrichment and to secure more effective action against the acquisition of property and gains from dishonest sources. It also discussed a report on dealing with complaints, information, and suggestions of workers made to the Slovak National Council, its organs, and the Chancellery of the Slovak National Council.

CATHOLIC CLERGY ASSOCIATION ENDS 3-DAY SESSION

LD122124 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] A 3-day working session of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy in the CSSR ended today in Zilina by adopting closing documents. The participants in the session stressed the social recognition that the association and its representatives received on the 40th anniversary of the liberation as praise of their positive contribution to the successful development of Socialist Czechoslovakia and to the struggle for peace and against the nuclear threat to the world. The clergy rejected the attempts by the United States to threaten life and all mankind by nuclear arms and preparations for the so-called "star wars."

REPORT ON USSR COOPERATION PROGRAM PUBLISHED

For the 11 June Moscow PRAVDA in Russian report on the "Long-Term Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Program Between the USSR and the CSSR Until the Year 2000," see the Eastern Europe section of the 13 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

JAPAN'S ABE CONTINUES VISIT, TALKS WITH LEADERS

Meets With Fischer

LD121149 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1036 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Berlin, 12 Jun (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer and Shintaro Abe, the foreign affairs ministers of the GDR and Japan, held official talks this morning at the Foreign Ministry on Marx-Engels-Platz in Berlin.

Oskar Fischer and Shintaro Abe praised the good relations between the GDR and Japan, which have experienced a marked upturn, particularly since the state visit to Japan by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Good relations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, relations of the type practiced successfully by the GDR and Japan, are important for improving the international situation.

The ministers agreed that what has been achieved in businesslike and constructive cooperation between the two countries should be further consolidated and that new steps for continuing political dialogue and deepening bilateral relations should be examined.

During the discussion of international issues, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer underlined the GDR's position that in view of the alarming worsening of the international situation, the threat of war must be countered and averted before weapons gain control. The key issue is to end the arms race on earth and prevent it in space. The GDR is willing to work closely and trustingly with all forces of reason and realism to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. A change for the better is not merely necessary but also possible.

Oskar Fischer and Shintaro Abe welcomed the start of the new complex Geneva negotiations between the USSR and United States on space and nuclear weapons. They expressed the hope that there will be success in working out effective agreements. This would have global significance. It is necessary to proceed strictly according to the mandate agreed for these negotiations.

Shintaro Abe said Japan is interested in international security and nuclear disarmament and wants to continue to pursue its policy of the three nonnuclear principles and make its contribution to political dialogue between East and West.

The GDR foreign minister referred to the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact states at the Stockholm conference.

The exchange of views, which took place in a frank and constructive atmosphere, was attended by Kurt Nier, deputy GDR minister of foreign affairs; Dieter Jaeger, the GDR Ambassador to Japan; Yuzuru Murakami, the Japanese ambassador to the GDR; and senior staff of the Foreign Ministries of the two countries.

Meets With Honecker

LD121421 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1238 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe today at the official seat of the State Council.

During the talk, Erich Honecker said that in view of the tense international situation there is nothing more important than to preserve peace, end the arms race on earth, and prevent it in space. All states must contribute to this. Differences of opinion in this or that question must not be an obstacle to worldwide unity against the danger of a nuclear war, in which there would be neither victors nor vanquished.

Erich Honecker praised the initiatives and proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which are aimed at arms limitation and disarmament as well as prevention of the militarization of space, as an important contribution to peace preservation. They demand a constructive response.

Erich Honecker and Shintaro Abe stated that the negotiations begun in Geneva between the USSR and the United States on the whole complex of issues concerning space and nuclear weapons are welcome and are followed with great expectation. A positive outcome would have fundamental importance for all of mankind.

Shintaro Abe noted with satisfaction that the agreements reached during the state visit to Japan by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and their implementation have initiated a new phase of cooperation and are seen as a positive example of international cooperation between states with different social orders.

Erich Honecker and Shintaro Abe agreed to carry on the continual and active political dialogue between the leading representatives of the two states and the course of developing constructive, mutually advantageous relations. At the same time, an important contribution to peace can be made.

The talk, which proceeded in a frank and constructive atmosphere, was attended by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler. The GDR Ambassador to Japan Dieter Jaeger and Japanese Ambassador to the GDR Yuzuru Murakami were also present.

Meets With Mittag

LD121647 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jun (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe today for a talk.

During the exchange of views the two men expressed satisfaction with the good level of overall relations between the two states. They praised the positive influence of these relations, based on peaceful cooperation, as a real example of international cooperation between states with different social orders.

Shintaro Abe underlined the great interest of broad economic circles in Japan in further expanding and deepening economic cooperation with the GDR. His visit is a sign of this concern.

Guenter Mittag informed him about the successful development of the GDR economy and the aims of future development until 1990, which allows for considerable possibilities to further intensify mutually advantageous trade and economic relations.

The talk was attended by State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Japanese Ambassador Yuzuru Murakami.

Meets With Stoph

LD122259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1708 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jun (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe today.

The two sides emphasized the good relations, marked by a further upturn in cooperation, between the GDR and Japan since the state visit to Japan in 1981 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. In this period important bases for cooperation in many areas have been created and they must now be further developed in a constructive manner.

Willi Stoph said the visit by the Japanese foreign minister demonstrates a mutual striving to conduct a frank dialogue on the most important questions of international development in a worrying world situation and is a new impetus for the further expansion of bilateral relations.

Willi Stoph described peace as the fundamental precondition for the continued existence and happy life of the peoples of the world. On the basis of this assumption, the GDR is doing everything in its power to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil and that only peace will do so.

In the interest of securing peace, the GDR consistently supports the combining of all forces representing a policy based on reason and realism. The danger of a world nuclear conflagration, which is taking on a new dimension as a result of the planned militarization of space, is an immediate threat to all of mankind and must be banished through concrete steps toward arms limitation and disarmament.

Shintaro Abe said his country favors a reduction in nuclear wapons and is in favor of East-West dialogue.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer took part in the talks. Also present were GDR Ambassador to Japan Dieter Jaeger, and Japanese Ambassador to the GDR Yuzuru Murakami.

Talks Said Friendly, Courteous

LD122252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1723 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jun (ADN) -- Speaking to the foreign and domestic press in Berlin on Wednesday, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman described the atmosphere of the talks that Foreign Minister Abe has conducted with Erich Honecker and other GDR politicians as very friendly and courteous. Relations are burdened by no problems. Both sides are interested in deepening and expanding relations, the spokesman said, citing remarks by the partners at the talks. Differences in Japan and the GDR's social orders are no obstacles to this.

Minister Abe was certain that this visit to the GDR will further open up contacts at the ministerial level between Japan and the GDR.

The spokesman added that both sides have made visible their striving for peace and disarmament. In this connection, Japan and the GDR have expressed joint interest in a positive outcome to the Geneva negotiations.

PRC MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS

Meets With Krolikowski

LD120949 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR and China wish to further expand their economic and scientific-technological cooperation, specifically in important engineering sectors. Further possibilities for mutual trade are to be opened up in the economies of the two countries in the 1986-1990 period.

This is the outcome of a talk held by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy premier and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, on Tuesday, 11 June, with Zhou Jiannan, PRC minister of machine building. The Chinese guest is at present on a several-day visit to the GDR.

In a frank and constructive atmosphere the two men also discussed questions of mutual interest regarding the international situation and their countries' foreign and economic policy activities.

The GDR politician stressed that the GDR will do everything in its power to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace. Zhou Jiannan underlined that peace and security are indispensable factors for further socialist construction in his country, too.

Among those taking part in the talk was PRC Ambassador to the GDR Ma Xusheng.

Meets With Kleiber

LD121529 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] In Berlin today Guenther Kleiber, minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, discussed plans for closer cooperation with Zhou Jiannan, PRC minister of machine building. Here, they pointed to the favorable development of bilateral trade, particularly during the last 2 years. Thus, 5,000 combine harvesters and thousands of trucks have been sold to China.

The parties to the talk stressed that now new forms of cooperation have been opened up in the area of agricultural machinery with an agreement for the years 1985-1990. They agreed to extend this cooperation to other areas.

Meets With Counterpart

LD122342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2200 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] The GDR and the PRC are to deepen their economic, scientific and technological cooperation in the future in building heavy machinery and plants. Measures to this effect were discussed in Berlin Wednesday by the ministers responsible for this field from the two countries, Rolf Kersten and Zhou Jiannan. The GDR is to take part in the modernization, reconstruction, and expansion or construction of Chinese enterprises. The same day the Chinese guest agreed with Guenther Wyschofsky, chairman of the joint GDR-PRC economic commission, to promote the development of relations in the metal processing industry.

PHYSICIST SAID ARRESTED NOV 84 AS FRG SPY

AU121319 Paris AFP in English 1256 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Visby, Sweden, June 12 (AFP) -- An East German nuclear physicist, Stefan Frauendorf, was arrested in East Germany last November on charges of spying for the Bonn government, British Professor John Sharpey-Shafer disclosed at an international scientific conference here today.

Mr. Frauendorf was working at the East German nuclear physics research center in Rossendorf, near Dresden, when he was arrested by the East German authorities, the Liverpool University professor said.

Other informed sources at the nuclear research conference here attended by 300 specialists from 28 countries said he was reportedly to go on trial before a military court shortly.

Mr. Frauendorf was invited to the symposium in this town on the Baltic Island of Gotland, but the East German Academy of Sciences told organizers that he would not be able to attend, the sources said.

A specialist in fast rotation molecules, the East German physicist has worked in the past at the Niels Bohr Institute in Copenhagen, the University of Lund, Sweden, and the University of Jyvaskyla in Finland.

HONECKER, STOPH ATTEND BUILDING CONFERENCE

LD130936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0857 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- The Eighth Building Conference of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers started its 2 days of discussions Thursday morning in Berlin. The 2,500 delegates and 300 guests in the Palace of the Republic welcomed with tumultuous applause Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership, including Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and Wolfgang Junker, minister for the construction industry.

Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, opened the conference. Minister Junker then took the platform.

STOPH ON GENEVA TALKS AT TEACHERS DAY RECEPTION

LD122002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1544 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jun (ADN) -- At a reception in Berlin Wednesday to mark Teachers Day, GDR Premier Willi Stoph praised the work of the 10-year Comprehensive Polytechnic Secondary School in the GDR. The latter meets the present demands of the dynamically developing socialist society, and is faced with the demanding task of equipping young people for the start of the coming millenium.

Brought up by the party of the working class and the youth organization, teachers in the GDR have worked, and continue to work "with all their knowledge and ability, with their whole personality for the communist upbringing of the younger generation; and we are rightly proud of our young people," Willi Stoph said. "There has been full confirmation of Comrade Wilhelm Pieck's prediction in 1946 that our young people and our people in general will attain an unparalleled standard of education."

The premier said that on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism, it has again been underlined that the building of a society, begun 4 decades ago, in which the struggle for the preservation of peace was a cornerstone of government policy will be consistently continued.

The GDR will actively contribute to the preservation of peace in Europe and the world in the future as well, in fraternal alliance with the USSR and firmly anchored in the socialist community, Willi Stoph said. Only peace can guarantee the people's elementary right to life. This is more necessary today than ever in order to thwart the policy of confrontation and arms escalation pursued by the most aggressive imperialist circles.

For this reason, the GDR, together with all responsible forces guided by reason and realism, works to ensure that mankind avoids nuclear war. The GDR Government fully supports the USSR's peace initiatives, which are aimed at preventing the arms race in space and ending it on earth; at limiting, reducing, and finally totally eliminating nuclear weapons; and at agreeing at the Geneva negotiations on the concrete measures needed for this on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. The peoples of the world are now awaiting a positive response by the United States and NATO to these constructive proposals.

Earlier, GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker conferred high awards upon teachers and educators at a festive event held by the Council of Ministers.

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES 12 JUNE

LD122159 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI) -- Olof Palme, prime minister of the Kingdom of Sweden, arrived in Budapest Wednesday evening for an official visit, on the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. The visit is the first occasion for talks between the heads of governments of the two countries.

Olof Palme and his wife, and the accompanying delegation were ceremoniously met at Ferihegy Airport. The honour guard of the Hungarian People's Army lined up at the airport, decorated with Hungarian and Swedish flags. Gyorgy Lazar and his wife met Olof Palme and his wife. Also present were Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and several other leading personalities of Hungarian political life, and Karoly Szigeti, Hungarian ambassador to Sweden, and Karl Vidar Hellners, Swedish ambassador to Hungary.

Gyorgy Lazar and his wife were the first to greet Olof Palme and his wife, and the Swedish delegation. Pioneers handed over flowers to the high-ranking prime minister, then the national anthems of the two countries were played. The Hungarian and Swedish heads of state then mutually greeted each other.

After the ceremony the Swedish prime minister and his delegation, accompanied by their hosts, drove to their residence.

The offical programme of Olof Palme is to begin Thursday.

ITALY'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH LEADERS

Talks With Lazar

LD121224 Budapest MTI in English 1056 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met in Budapest on Wednesday Arnaldo Forlani, deputy prime minister of the Italian Republic, currently on an official visit to Hungary. The cordial talks were attended by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, and Emilio Paolo Bassi, ambassador of Italy to Hungary.

Forlani, Kadar Exchange Views

LD121314 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met in Budapest on Wednesday Arnaldo Forlani, deputy prime minister of the Italian Republic, who is in Hungary on the occasion of the Hungarian Cultural and Economic Days.

In frank and cordial talks the parties exchanged views on the topical issues of the international situation and East-West relations, and bilateral ties. The talks were attended by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, and Emilio Paolo Bassi, ambassador of Italy to Hungary.

STATE SECRETARY ON BY-ELECTION PROCEDURES

LD122033 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI) -- The nomination meetings for the by-elections to be held on June 22 opened on Wednesday. State Secretary Dr Lajos Papp, president of the National Election Board, told MTI that by-elections are to be held in 42 parliamentary constituencies and 849 council districts because none of the candidates at those posts received the required number of votes.

The rules of nomination are identical with the ones applied at nominations before June 8. Accordingly, the by-elections too are preceded by nomination meetings as the validity of the nomination of the former candidates expired on their failure to be elected on June 8. All nomination meetings must take place until June 17 at the latest.

The nomination meeting of the by-election may naturally appoint the former candidates but may nominate new persons too. Every condition of nomination and all operational details tally with those of regular elections, the procedure is identical with the general rules of voting.

There is, however, a major difference in determining the outcome of by-elections as it is an important condition to have the votes of more than half of the eligible citizens. The MP or council member candidate can have the post simply by collecting more votes than his rival, it is thus not necessary to get more than a half of the valid votes.

The outcome of the by-elections will be made public in the evening of June 23.

SZOT PRESIDIUM VIEWS 'UNJUSTIFIED' PRICES

AU111425 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 8 Jun pp 1, 7

["D-Ts"-signed report: "Meeting of the Presidium of the National Council of the Trade Unions (SZOT): The Unjustified Increase in Prices Should Be More Firmly Halted"]

[Text] The National Council of Trade Unions Presidium held a meeting on 7 June. It discussed and approved -- bearing in mind the observations that had been made -- the proposal of the Presidium and the Secretariat on the work plan for the second half of 1985 and the guidelines for the classification of trade union membership dues for 1986.

The Presidium listened to and discussed the report by Bela Szikszay, state secretary and chairman of the National Material and Price Office, on the price-control experience of 1984. The Presidium agrees that in accordance with the essential requirements facing pricing policy concepts prices should encourage more efficient economic activity, an increase of exports for convertible currency, efficient utilization of imports, an increase in the quantity of the domestic offer of goods and improvement in its quality, and a more economical management of resources. Prices should encourage the development of rational production, foreign trade, and consumer structure and the implementation of planned consumer price development in harmony with the provisions of the standard of living and the income processes.

Price regulations and price controls should work in such a way that, within the clearly regulated legal framework, they more firmly curtail all endeavors that lead to unjustified increases in the price levels.

The state secretary stressed that price controls should contribute, with their particular means and methods, to the practical implementation of the government's pricing policy concept, in which the price authorities, that is, the National Material and Price Office, the branch ministries and organs of national authority, the compentent branch management organs of the council executive committees, as well as other state and social organs of price-control authority, also take part.

The report concluded that the price authorities carried out 3,571 price control actions at enterprises, cooperatives, and other economic units in 1984. Out of this, in 2,060 cases, the inspection was directed at the complex price control of the economic organization.

The efforts toward more efficient management, the increase in the export in convertible currency, and the efficient replacement of imports, played a leading role in the pricing policy goals of the enterprises inspected. A considerable role was also given to the rational management of resources, the implementation of economical expenses-management, and the development of a market-oriented entrepreneurial attitude. These goals, however, continued not to be given the right emphasis in the concrete actions due to the lack of economic competition and the presence of a monopolistic position.

In spite of the existing problems and shortcomings, the majority of the prices were proportionate and justified. Bela Szikszay emphasized that the increase in expenses was the fundamental reason for the changes in prices.

Producer prices play a determining role in the development of consumer prices, price relations, and the movement of prices, but the pricing and business policy of the trade enterprises is increasingly contributing to the development of consumer prices. Consumer price control is first carried out at the trade enterprises where the inspection of pricing and business policy on the one hand, and of the actual price enforcement on the other hand, is taking place.

In order to avoid the more frequent changes in consumer prices, the wholesale trade has often negotiated successful price bargaining, and settled the price changes within 2 percent at the expense of the profit margin. We have succeeded in avoiding the fragmented movements of prices in the past year, but the immediate assertion of the suppliers' price increases in consumer prices has become characteristic of the new operational forms.

The trade inspectorates and the trade union public inspectors are playing a considerable role in supervising the consumer prices and fees; this appears also in the number of inspections. Thus the inspection frequency is best at the shops and chain stores where there is an inspection on average every second year. In addition, it is here that the greatest proportion of more severe sanctions take place.

The price authorities are taking great care to contribute also with the means of price control to the implementation of the main economic policy goals for 1985. Through their inspections, they are striving to prevent the creation through prices of economically unjustified incomes that do not accord with the provisions of the pain.

The Presidium of the National Council of Trade Unions then discussed the experiences of the trade unions in protecting consumers' interests. The Presidium concluded that in our society, protecting the interests of the consumer is basically the task of the state. At the same time, in order to defend the current standard of living, the trade unions are taking an active part in the assertion of consumer interests and in supervising the supply of goods and the development of prices.

Recently public price controls and protection of consumer interests have strengthened and have come to the forefront of trade union activity.

In recent years the SZOT leading organs have regularly put on the agenda and discussed the prevailing situation regarding the goods supply and price developments and the assertion of defense of consumer interests.

The leading organs of professional trade unions discussed with the partner state organs the price and supply situation of their area, as well as the experiences of public inspection and the measures to be implemented in the interest of consumers. A widespread, regular cooperation has developed in these areas between the Trade Union of Workers in Commerce, Finance, and the Catering Industries and the trade unions of the branches and industrial branches in question.

The trade union public inspectors carried out their inspections for the purpose of protecting consumer interests mostly on the basis of a national inspection program. The inspections covered production and marketing areas, the state and cooperative economic organizations, retail-trade, private trade, servicing units, and the units operating under the new forms of operation.

The trade union public inspectors carried out more than 39,000 inspections in the areas of trade, production, and services. As a result of detected law, the competent organs instituted proceedings in 6,416 cases, and made use of disciplinary measures, withdrawal of premium, warnings, and even initiated criminal proeedures in many cases. Fines were imposed in 2,058 cases in the sum of 5.1 million forints.

According to the experiences of the trade union public inspection and the criticism of the masses of workers, the main problem appears to be in the vegetable-fruit and food trade, the contractual and private operations forms of catering, the building material and fittings trade, in all sectors of repair services for the population, and generally in the assertion of free prices.

The price-level increase in the vegetable-fruit trade has become extremely high, well exceeding the plan in the past years. The objective and subjective reasons for this are well known. Attention must repeatedly be called, however, to the price-pushing chain trade widespread in the vegetable and fruit marketing, to the tacit "price-cartel" agreements, and the fact that the market regulating role (price limiting, price balancing) of the socialist sector continues not to be asserted in the vegetable and fruit trade.

The trade union public inspection and the steady signals of the trade unions have also contributed to an action program being prepared through the domestic trade and the agricultural and food industry ministries at the demand of the Economic Committee, an action program meant to eliminate the economically and socially adverse phenomena in vegetable and fruit production, purchasing, and marketing.

The considerable expansion of the circle of free prices and their frequent changes in the food trade increases the irregularities concerning the application of prices and marking of prices. It is increasingly frequent that the consumer can only see a price from the collective price list. This causes uncertainty in the customers and is one of the causes for cheating consumers. The "classic" cheating of consumers, overcharging and short weight selling, are not decreasing either. In 25 percent of the test purchases, differences were found to the detriment of the consumer.

In state and cooperative catering, the majority of the units do not meet the conditions for their high-class listing. In practice this is a legalized profiteering.

The owners of the contractual and private catering units, in addition to their trade endeavours in the right direction, often abuse the possibilities of pricing. In many cases they do not prepare price calculations and disproportionately raise the consumer price of alcoholic beverages in the free-price form, thus acquiring large sums of dishonest profit. The trade union inspectors found overcharging and less food and drink than stipulated by regulations in some 30 percent of the test purchases.

In the building material and combustible material trade, the price regulations concerning graded goods are increasingly violated and, exploiting the situation of shortages, the customers are forced to pay bribe money.

Particularly detrimental for the consumers is the fact that certain private tradesmen are purchasing their goods from the state wholesale trade in spite of the list of banned goods, and are marketing these goods at disproportionately high prices. To make matters worse, there is the "middleman" activity of the private transporters that involves "price exploiting."

The inspection of the trade union price control in the sphere of services -- primarily industrial repair services for the population -- revealed that auto mechanics charged disproportionately high labor rate, the transporters charged fees over the maximum prices, and the building industry organizations charged irregularly high prices.

There is also a frequent lack of price certificates. Due to shortages of spare parts at the industrial repair services, the purchase of spares from retail-trade and private trade is almost general, a fact that considerably increases repair prices.

The trade unions have been devoting increasing energy to protecting consumer interests in recent years. This kind of activity of the trade unions has strengthened politically and professionally and has become more substantial.

The Presidium stressed that, in spite of the results achieved, there is considerable need for the consumer interests of workers to be more consistently protected. This requires a further increase in the power and standard of state and public supervision. Supervision alone, however, cannot solve the economic and social tensions that manifest themselves in price increases, shortcomings in the supply of goods, and in questions of ethics. Reducing and eliminating these tensions is a complex economic management task, and in certain cases a state management task, as quite a few people seek a way out of the effects of the economic regulators through price increases.

The Presidium also discussed the report on the handling of claims and complaints submitted to the trade union organs. According to this, some 27,000 claims and complaints or requests were submitted to the trade unions in 1984. Some 90 percent of them involved personal problems. It is generally characteristic of the matters dealt with by the trade union organs that more than half involved clarifications and requests for advice. This is also natural considering the trade unions' function of protecting interests. It is, however, less natural that a considerable number of them referred to legal measures or matters in which the competent organs had passed judgment (and were finished)-- matters that the workers involved do not put up with, which is why they turn elsewhere, as do the trade unions, too.

There are various reasons for this. The most frequent is when the workplace authorities regard the supply of strict facts sufficient (for instance, this or that is not justified, or one is not entitled to it), and do not strive to convince the worker with perceptible justification of the need and correctness of the measures, or of the fact that there is no possibility of fulfilling his request.

One can also find complaints and requests deriving from distrust toward the surroundings. This is primarily because -- although labor affairs and personnel activity has considerably developed -- benefits to which the workers are entitled on the basis of regulations or the collective contract (for instance wage supplements, extra holidays, jubilee benefits, work-clothes, etc) are supplied to the workers only after special request or after warnings.

The claims, complaints, and requests are dealt with according to their nature. In all these cases whoever comes personally to receive information is patiently listened to and informed.

It is possible to conclude that the trade union organs are responsible dealing with the claims and the complaints. They keep to the stipulated deadlines, adequately inform the workers, and supply intermediate information in more complex matters that require analysis. The trade unions do not have a backlog of matters that can be genuinely settled.

The most frequent claims proposals, complaints, and requests deal with working conditions -- wages, work time, holiday time, disciplinary action and material responsibility. Three-quarters of the entire turnover of cases are made up of such matters. Some 15 percent of the cases are connected with social security matters (child care leave, sick pay, and retirement). A characteristic complaint in this area is the delay in establishing legitimacy, and failing of the judging organs to inform the customer. The majority, however, are already retired people who request pension increases.

A large number of people with many children, people with modified work capacity, people who are not eligible for pensions, or old people with small pensions, or after long illnesses, are turning to the trade union organs for help. Among those who request help, there are quite a few lonely oldaged people who are not being taken care of and who miss the attention and care of the local councils.

The trade unions organs regard the settling of claims, complaints, and requests submitted to them as an important political task and they deal with them in accordance with the competent decisions. We must see that the workers turn with their claims and complaints first of all to the competent organs. The trade union basic organizations and the legal assistance services should provide more help to the workers in these matters than previously. The trade union organs, too, should place greater emphasis on making sure that the enterprises' labor affairs and personnel apparatus and the offices in charge are dealing with the workers' matters with an attitude that is in harmony with socialist morality and justice, and are supplying answers or explanations to the problems professionally and with patient understanding.

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS USSR, MEETS SOKOLOV

For reportage on the visit to the USSR by a military delegation headed by Colonel General Olah, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and defense minister, including a report on Olah's meeting with Soviet Defense Minister Sokolov, see the Eastern Europe section of the 12 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DEFENSE URGES NOT GUILTY VERDICT IN GDANSK TRIAL

LD122222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] On the 9th day of the trial against Bogdan Lis, Adam Michnik, and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk at Gdansk Voivodship Court, the defense counsels of the accused delivered speeches. They suggested that the accused should be found not guilty and that the court should take all the circumstances for and against the accused into consideration since the sentence that will be passed in this case will undoubtedly have considerable social reverberations. The trial continues today, 13 June.

REAGAN'S QUALIFIED SUPPORT FOR SALT II 'SHOCKING'

LD121924 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Stanislaw Glabinski commentary]

[Text] A dozen or so days ago I returned from Washington, where obviously I had a series of meetings with journalists, experts, and advisers to the White House and State Department. One of the leading subjects in Washington during the period of my stay was speculation as to whether the Reagan administration would break with two significant disarmament agreements, SALT I and SALT II. I surely do not need to say that in Washington, in the American press and in the United States in general, there was a prevailing and clearly perceptible atmosphere of hope that these agreements would not be broken. Such, by the way, was also the clear wish of the U.S. Congress, which adopted a resolution to this effect, calling on the President to uphold these agreements.

Well, now we know the decision: a decision that is shocking and astounding. On the one hand, the President announced that he will observe the terms of SALT I and SALT II, while on the other hand he surrounded this statement with such a large number of reservations of various kinds as to make it clear that in reality these agreements will not be observed. An amazing strategy has been applied, one founded on the fact that on the one hand Reagan does not wish to announce a violation of the agreements while on the other hand he wishes to bring about a situation in which these agreements constitute no obstacle for the continuation of his armaments programs to date. I would say there is a very simple reason for this. Reagan simply does not want to, cannot, and at present does not have the strength to oppose American and European public opinion. He does not have the strength to oppose the U.S. Congress. This is all the more so since -- I would like to tell you, ladies and gentlemen -- one of the shocking things I saw in Washington was that during recent months the prestige, strength and standing of the President have dwindled stupendously. This is the backdrop against which this rather shocking and, I would say, ambivalent decision was announced -- one which in actuality is not in keeping with, and ought not to go together with, the policy of the President of a power as big as the United States.

PZPR CC PLENUM ON INTRAPARTY AFFAIRS BEGINS

Jaruzelski Opens Plenum

LD122234 Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 12 -- The 20th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC, devoted to the effectiveness of party work and improvement of its operation, started here today under the chairmanship of the PUWP CC first secretary, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Opening the meeting, Wojciech Jaruzelski greeted members of central party authorities, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and guests invited to the meeting.

"This plenary meeting deals with the issues of the effectiveness of party work and the streamlining of its actions," Wojciech Jaruzelski said. "We want to realistically assess the process of favourable changes which have already taken and are taking place within the party, to ponder on the conditions of speeding them up and multiplying them to make our common effort more fruitful in the solving of problems and tasks we face," he added.

The PUWP CC first secretary pointed out that the 20th plenum was preceded by various preparations aimed to assess the party's current state, and especially the process of renewing the life within the party on the grounds of restoring Leninist norms to it, indicating the shortcomings which still take place, defining ways to eliminate them, and revealing the reserves of increasing the effectiveness of actions.

The PUWP CC first secretary underscored that a proper personnel policy pursued by the party is a basic source of its strength and authority.

"At the 13th CC Plenum in October 1983 we approved the main assumptions of the PUWP personnel policy as basic guidelines for the work with cadres within the party and the state," Wojciech Jaruzelski recalled.

"Under the 13th plenum resolution, the PUWP Secretariat issued detailed guidelines of the procedures to be followed by party authorities at different levels while implementing the personnel policy. These issues have frequently recurred at PUWP CC plenary meetings, PUWP CC study commissions, information-consultative meetings, and sessions of the Political Bureau and CC Secretariat," Jaruzelski went on. "We raised them in the forum of the national conference of delegates in March 1984. They were also discussed at the recent party-economic conference in Poznan," said he.

"We are aware of the fact that, next to a generally positive assessment of the whole of this new personnel policy, we still encounter signs of shortcomings and weaknesses in the course of these shortcomings and prepare definite proposals for removing them," said Wojciech Jaruzelski.

"We think that this is a right time to sum up the first stage of the process of popularizing and applying the principles and criteria of the new personnel policy," Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

"The tasks this plenum will determine should contribute to streamlining the organization of party activity, to mobilizing its efforts, to fully implementing the resolutions passed by the 9th extraordinary congress. It will also be a significant link in preparations for the 10th party congress," he added.

The PUWP CC first secretary also stressed that the parliamentary elections for the Sejm of the 9th term of office will be an event of particularly great significance in the social and political life of the country. "In this connection, we face extremely important and responsible tasks addressed to the entire party, to all its links and authorities at different levels," he added.

Then, the PUWP CC first secretary presented proposals for an agenda of the PUWP CC 20th plenary meeting. He suggested the holding of a plenary discussion after the introductory report delivered by Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski.

Wojciech Jaruzelski proposed to concentrate today on the issues connected with the state of the party, and tomorrow, mostly on the issues of implementing the personnel policy and said that party of debates could be addressed by head of the personnel policy department of the PUWP CC Wladyslaw Honkisz. He also pointed out that the debates should be concluded with adoption of resolutions on these issues.

The Central Committee approved the proposed agenda and elected a Commission for Resolutions and Motions of the 20th Plenary Meeting of the PUWP CC.

Then, Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski delivered the PUWP CC Political Bureau report on the issues of raising the effectiveness of the political and organizing work of the party.

Twenty two speakers took the floor during the discussion today on the first day of debates.

The PUWP CC 20th plenary meeting will be resumed Thursday morning.

Politburo Report Viewed

LD121133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] The 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum is the main event of the day in Poland. That is why we begin our bulletin by going over to the conference hall:

[Unidentified reporter] Ladies and gentleman, we greet you from the Central Committee building. The debates began a few minues after 1000. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is in the chair. He greeted the plenum's participants and invited guests, including Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State.

The agenda for 2 days of debates was adopted in the organizational part of the meeting, which dealt with points of order. The Resolutions and Motions Commission of the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum was also elected during this part.

Subsequently, the Politburo report entitled: Problems of Raising the Efficiency of Party Political and Organizational Activities was delivered by Tadeusz Porebski.

In my view, the report was, above all, a diagnosis, based on the experience gathered during the 4 years of activities following the ninth congress, on conclusions arising from the three accountability campaigns, from the analysis of a number of voivodship organizations, and from opinion polls and research materials.

It transpires from all this that the party is now capable of mobilizing its forces to carry out important campaigns and discharge its leading role. The party has 2,112,000 members and candidate members. The party has made substantial progress in developing its internal forces and functioning mechanisms.

Things are different, however, where familiarity with and implementation of resolutions is concerned. At a time when the role of the primary party organizations is becoming ever more substantial, it is necessary to improve their work further, give them greater help, and show them more concern, proceeding from the exchange of experience on the part of other party organizations. There is still a great deal of room left for new initiatives and more efficient methods of action. The system of party tasks -- individual and group tasks alike -- ought to be used more extensively.

It is also essential to rally people who do not belong to any party and workers, primarily, around the tasks of the primary party organizations.

The function of the party meeting is an important one: It should be a source of information and interpretation. At the same time, it should have a real influence on the party's policies. Workers and young people under age 29 predominate among the candidates being accepted into the party ranks. This is progress, clearly, but the party organizations ought to pay more attention to this task. The expanding the ranks must not become a race to achieve mass membership; it must be combined with concern for the quality of membership.

Moreover, it is essential to extend ideological and training work to those who intend to become candidates and who have already joined the party. Nor must one lose sight of those who, at some time or other, leave the party: Among them there are many people who would like to return and this should be made possible through the normal, statutory procedures.

Other issues dealt with in the report are: The need to improve the work of small organizations and make use of the potential of local organizations affiliating senior citizens and retired people. Other issues are: party training, further improving the work of the party committees, and further improving the ideological, political, world-view, and moral attitudes of the party members and leading cadres. Finally, practical tasks in implementing the slogan "The party must be closer to the working people: and the system of controlling and appraising the course of implementing resolutions were discussed in the report. There is an important issue here -- follow-up training for those that are being controlled. A clear system of appraising the results of work ought to be compiled, a system that would be comprehensible to everyone and that would, at the same time, further improve work.

The final part of the report examined the tasks in connection with the Sejm elections. Let us note here the party's important role in compiling the lists of candidates which should be national accord lists, and finally let us also note the most important tasks prior to the 10th party congress. Party organizations must be sources of initiatives which aim to solve the everyday problems and troubles of working people. We must constantly prove that we listen to their voices well, that we understand their requirements and aspirations. Acting in this way we shall prove that we serve the nation well as a party: These were the final words of this report.

13 June Speeches Reported

LD130930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The 20th plenum of the party Central Committee continues its debates in Warsaw. We go over to our correspondents:

The debates commenced a few minutes past 0900. General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, opened the debates. Plenary discussion is continuing.

Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Complaints and Proposals Commission of the Central Committee, was the first to take the floor in the plenary discussion today. He recalled that the Ninth Central Committee Plenum passed a resolution on the procedure for dealing with complaints and proposals from the population, addressed to party commission and organizations at all levels. Interest in what the population has to say has, since that time, increased considerably. Opinions from members of the public not only pertain to important matters affecting people's lives, but are also an important source of information. Some voivodship committees have even held two plenary sessions devoted to this range of problems. [words indistinct]

There are many general matters pertaining to irregularities in our social and political life among the complaints received by the commissions. As far as individual complaints are concerned, the ones that are dealt with most frequently are those about incorrect decisions on the allocation of apartments. Comrade Siwak gave a number of specific examples that illustrate irregularities in this field. The magnitude of the problem is illustrated by the fact that nearly a third of the letters received by the Central Committee are about apartments.

Despite the obvious achievements in the way in which citizens' complaints are dealt with, we can hardly avoid pondering the question of why not all these matters are dealt with at the primary level. The fact that people turn to the party is attributable to people's trust in the party -- but it is also attributable, first and foremost, to the fact that they have not been dealt with as they ought to have been dealt with by the bodies specifically appointed for that purpose. The reason for this, it transpires, is the ordinary fear of taking principled decisions. The fact that the Central Committee receives many such complaints can be indicative of something else: that the lower-level commissions and departments are still doing poor work.

At the same time, party organizations at various levels carry out, with ever increasing frequency, analyses of the state of affairs emerging from letters from the public. This is a fact. The practice of party and official conferences playing an important role in this aspect has been introduced. Conclusions arising from complaints and proposals are discussed at party meetings more often. Even though this practice is not yet widespread -- since the register of complaints, analyses of shortcomings, and reasons for the dissatisfaction of the working people is not yet kept everywhere -- the progress in this area is, nevertheless, tangible. Any improvement, quite apart from what can be done within the party itself, depends on the attitude of the administration's representatives towards people and their problems, on the atmosphere and interpersonal relationships, and on the concern for man.

Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the party Central Control Commission, was the next speaker to take the floor. Outlining the results of the party review of control, he stated that the concern for the party's ideological unity should not disappear from our view. We still must face vague attitudes and murky ideology; but, after all, the party still faces many difficult political battles. Party organizations should appraise the ideological attitudes, behavior, and conduct of party members. Party control commissions will continue to extend help to those party organizations that encounter difficulties in ensuring that party members discharge their statutory duties.

The basic weakness in party jurisdiction, Jerzy Urbanski said revolves around the fact that all too often it does not act quickly enough and the party penalties, envisaged in the statute, are not given in time, necessitating use of the measure of last resort: expulsion from the party ranks.

The speaker concurred with the view expressed earlier that members who had left the party can apply to be accepted again, but this cannot be considered a restoration of the member's rights. The next issue dealt with by Jerzy Urbanski was the activity of the party control commissions and bodies of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate in matters pertaining to bad management and neglect of official duties. He said that party penalties for transgressions at work and for failure to observe basic moral principles ought to be made more severe.

The party, he said, should have no room for people with dubious morals. The party control commissions lend their support to party organizations in the implementation of the principles of cadres policy. We are, said Jerzy Urbanski, against abuses of the right to withdraw party recommendations. However, this cannot be tantamount to being lenient towards people who abused trust.

PZPR'S MOKRZYSZCZAK STRESSES ATTRACTING YOUTH

AU071550 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 May 85 pp 1, 8

[Izabella Wajszczuk report: "The Central Committee Internal Party Commission in Session"]

[Excerpts] The main points of the discussion during the 24 May session of the PZPR Central Committee Internal Party Commission concerned the nature of the party and of its members. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, chaired the session and Politburo member Stanislaw Kalkus attended it.

The point of departure for the discussion was statistics prepared by the Central Committee Political-Organizational Department. These statistics, which consisted almost exclusively of figures, tables, and various indicators, triggered discussions extending well beyond mere figures.

The basic party statistics are quite familiar. At present the party numbers about 2.1 million members and candidates, which means that it has lost about 1 million members in the past 5 years.

Discussing the figures of party members and candidates and responding to statements from the floor, W. Mokrzyszczak once again pointed to the especially favorable phenomenon of continued additions to the party of young workers and peasants. This means, he said, that the party continues to regain public trust and support for its policy and that party organizations continue to strengthen their influence and position. The qualitative and quantitative development of party ranks is one of the most important tasks of party committees and organizations. However, we must not restrict ourselves to just one area of activity. We must search for new and more effective kinds of activities. In our work with young people we must employ a greater variety of attractive methods. Many examples show that our party organizations are efficient in their performance, as attested to by the admissions of new party candidates. The party organizations that are well acquainted with the realities of the communities in which they operate continue to achieve good results.

The Internal Party Commission agreed that it is necessary to develop directives governing admissions to the party and the work with party candidates and young party members. It also adopted its work plan for the second half of 1985.

RAKOWSKI ON WHY PARTY MEMBERS LEAVE PZPR

AU120924 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 8 Jun 85 p 3

["Summary" of interview with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski by Edward Chudzinski, Wlodzimierz Rydzewski, and Andrzej Urbanczyk from ZDANIE: "The Center and the Extremes"; date and place of interview not given; full text of the interview is carried by the most recent issue of Krakow ZDANIE in the series of interviews entitled "Three Against One"]

[Excerpts] Rydzewski: Much has changed since our previous interview with you. ZDANIE is a monthly now, our interviewees are new for various reasons, and your job is something quite different....

Rakowski: Indeed much has changed since then. Some former party journalists are now active in the church, and Stefan Staszewski, who is 75 and who was a Comintern activist, has been christened, a fact that has been eagerly registered by DER SPIEGEL.

Chudzinski: The situation is now ripe for a new "Nondivine Comedy" to be written.

Urbanczyk: What is your view of all that and of the people who have changed?

Rakowski: Perhaps we should first ask: What has happened? Why did certain people go over to the other side? Why do they do this in such a spectacular manner? I will remember Staszewski as a very prominent despot, whose hand was especially heavy. In the fifties he was head of the Central Committee Press and Publications Department. He was very arrogant and inaccessible to the people who depended on him. His entire behavior was full of arrogance, which, as it seemed at that time, was alien to the communists. He also became notorious for his brutality toward the Wielkopolska peasants in his capacity as Central Committee plenipotentiary for grain procurement In 1956 he became a champion of the October renewal. I know this gentleman very well because I worked in his department between 1949 and 1952. We could now ask him whether he joined the communist movement out of conviction or through an accident. Dariusz Fikus, who was party secretary in POLITYKA, which I ran, is another case of this kind. He has also found himself in the church, as have a few other individuals.

I think that Fikus and other people I have in mind will not stay in the church just for a certain time and use it as a bus shelter against rains and storms. I think there is more to it than that.

Chudzinski: These are good examples, but why all the noise about them? Such happenings are nothing new in the political movements of the 20th century. Political turnabouts and conversions have also been the order of the day in the workers movement.

Rakowski: You are right. That is why I do not make any big noise about this phenomenon. I look upon it with a smile, bearing in mind Heine's verse: "God, how big is your zoo."

Chudzinski: If today one wants to join a movement one can choose only between the party and its allies and the church.

Rakowski: You mean to say that there is nothing in the middle between these two extremes? No center?

Rydzewski: There is actually none....

Rakowski: Let me return to the basic issue. Suggestions have been made that those who do not want to join the party or who want to part with it have no other choice than to join the church. But formally they can join the ZSL, the SD, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]....

Rydzewski: This is a formal issue.

Rakowski: Yes and no. After all, there exist other orientations which have been sanctioned not only formally. For example, PAX's political orientation differs from that of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY.

Chudzinski: Do you mean to say that when Fikus parted with the PZPR and POLITYKA he could easily have joined PAX and KIERUNKI? Some people get a lough out of Fikus standing in the pulpit, but Fikus in PAX would be sheer cabaret....

Rakowski: I mean something different. The generations represented by Staszewski, Fikus, and me said yes to the revolutionary camp under specific historical conditions.

This camp has registered great achievements as well as equally great errors, distortions and even crimes. It is my utmost conviction that he who loses faith in this camp, who does not see any possibility for staying in it, and who is no longer a young person should put his tail between his legs and keep mum.

Chudzinski: We all know cases of people who, because of their "recalcitrance' and criticism, have been pushed by the party -- especially its lower echelons, including the voivodship ones -- into the arms of the opposition. Some sections of the party apparatus intensely dislike the critical "center" and do a lot to make a political adversary out of it. Any comment?

Rakowski: Let us not talk about those who criticize. Let's talk about the people who at one time furiously combatted anyone sticking wholly or partially to "no," but who now continues to combat with equal fury the camp to which they belonged. As for your question, we must consider the specific logic of struggle. Martial law resulted in an acute division of the people into those who opposed it and those who supported it. This made its impact on propaganda, which was conducted in a gross manner.

Chudzinski: In 1979 you said, "By nature I am in the center. I choose the middle as a rule." What is this center, this middle, and what is left of it in 1985?

Rakowski: Whatever is not extreme is in the middle of the road. This applies to politics, economics, one's attitudes, and so on. The center of our society is now being occupied by people who are against the violent actions undertaken by either side. This "center" wants tranquility, which it sees as an opportunity to better its material situation.

Chudzinski: There has always been a center in every society....

Rakowski: And extremes have always existed.

Chudzinski: Yes, but following the 13 of December 1981 the extemes have been responsible for the fact that the political center has actually ceased to exist. What we have at present is a two-pole situation with extremes at each pole.

Rakowski: The times have brought about an acute polarization. But let us put things in some order. First, every epoch has its extremes. Second, development is possible thanks to extremes. Third, having achieved their aims, extremes become moderate streams or attitudes. But it also happens that extremists never achieve their aims.

History shows that attitudes toward extremes have also been extreme. Extremists have been burnt at the stake, shackled, and shot. When we speak of extremes we must always look at them in their specific conditions.

There is no doubt that there are extremes in the Poland of today. For example, we have the antisocialist opposition, whose extreme nature seeks to achieve its ultimate and clearly defined aim: to destroy the present system.

As for our camp, its extremes are different in nature. I have in mind the dogmatic and revisionist extremes. There are also perennial extremes which create a certain event or a temporary situation. Situations differ.

Rydzewski: But every extreme is dangerous.

Rakowski: Yes and no. We have dangerous extremists and those that are unable to divert the mainstream of a policy. It is good for the so-called public interest when some extreme attitudes are brought to light. Secrecy is harmful. At one time POLITYKA and PRAWO I ZYCIE were diametrically opposed to each other, but I have always thought that if I am allowed to articulate my views others should also be allowed to do so. I know that not everyone loves RZECZYWISTOSC today. Nor do I. However, I would decisively oppose any repression against that weekly because such repression would muzzle all differing views....

Chudzinski: I am not uncritical vis-a-vis intelligentsia communities, even though some people maintain I am, but I cannot agree with the view that intellectuals are unable to learn from experience. I think that it is the lessons of the past that are largely responsible for the present attitudes of the intelligentsia. We must not forget that the so-called creative intellectuals frequently made their choices after the war, committed themselves on the side of the government, and often became disappointed. No wonder that their present vacillation, distrust, criticism, or selective support are also rooted in their past experiences.

Rakowski: Disappointment is part and parcel of our lives and will always be there. What are the reasons for the aforementioned disappointment? Whatever has happened in Poland has created very acute political divisions. I agree that the government should do a great deal in order to win those who show distrust, vacillation, and criticism. However, I do not think that we should play up to all the people, especially to those who would like to sit on the fence, to be here and there, and to publish their writings in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY one week and in POLITYKA the next, in both cases for ideological reasons.

Urbanczyk: This is the practice of not only the authors but also of the editorial boards.

Rakowski: The authors can do as they like, but editorial boards have to stick to a certain policy and apply it to authors who do not care where they are published. Striving for a middle position should not be confused with buying it and with pandering to this or that wandering author.

Rydzewski: Do you expect an author who publishes in the Catholic press to declare that he would never publish in another press? Extreme situations dictate extreme choices. As the situation becomes normalized it is necessary to create a stage of transition on both sides.

Rakowski: On both sides, at a time when we are faced by an acute political and ideological struggle?

Chudzinski: Have you any other idea?

Rakowski: Yes. As a politician I must ask myself whether I have done whatever I can to ensure that this or that author does not have to take his articles to the Catholic press, and whether the range of the themes I am able to influence as a political functionary includes themes that can be accepted by the middle-of-the-road readers, who often look for an honorable way out. I do not assert that we conduct ourselves always and everywhere in this manner....

EDUCATION BILL SAID NO THREAT TO COLLEGES' RIGHTS

LD121819 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] A press conference was held today at the Government Press Office on amending the statute on higher education.

This is what Minister of Science and Higher Education Benon Miskiewicz said, among other things, about the three most controversial matters:

[Begin Miskiewicz recording] How do we view the amendment of the statute on higher education? Well, the way we see it is that we should not depart from the main concept contained in the statute of 4 May 1982. This means that the statute should contain only certain safeguards in the event academic circles undertake inappropriate activities, and that the authorities should be able to react to these activities effectively and as promptly as possible.

Above all, the institution of elections should be retained. The rector and the prorectors, the dean and prodeacons, and the directors of specialized extra-departmental institutes and their deputies are elected. The only thing we propose in this matter is that we abandon elections conducted by electoral colleges and that this privilege should be left to the senates of higher education establishments. At the same time, we would like to abandon the practice contained in the present statute of consulting with students' representatives about candidates for the posts of prorector and prodean for student matters.

We would also like to make changes in the composition of the collegiate bodies of higher education establishments. In collegiate bodies, in the senates, and in the councils of departments we would like to do without representatives of the nonteaching staff. And we would like to do without representatives to collegiate bodies and replace them with a representative body of student self-government and of youth organizations of a national nature.

I have received a leaflet that says: We protest the dissolution and elimination of student self-government. No one need put forward such a proposition. But we would like to achieve a more precise definition of the sphere of activity and competence of student self-government. We propose that the statute be amended to say that the area of activity of student self-government must be restricted to didactic and upbringing matters and to social and everyday matters of student youth. [end recording]

PPR-BULGARIA ECONOMIC COOPERATION GROUP MEETS

LD122257 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] A meeting of cochairmen of the Polish-Bulgarian Commission for Economic Cooperation, Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski and Deputy Premier Andrey Lukanov, has been held in Warsaw. Implementation of the decisions of the 22d session of the commission, including development of specialization and cooperation in production and trade, was assessed. The two states aim to further develop relations between Poland and Bulgaria based on long-term stable links.

POZNAN FAIR MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN GROUPS REPORTED

LD122245 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 12 -- The minister of foreign trade, Tadeusz Nestorowicz, met with a delegation of Indian parliamentarians headed by Minister of Parliamentarian Affairs H.K.L. Bhagat at the Poznan International Fair today.

The two discussed the state and development of economic ties between Poland and India. It was stated that Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to India had brought about a widening of the range of cooperation in many areas.

A number of decisions concerning Poland's participation in India's economic growth are already in the implementation stage, especially in coal and copper mining, energy, machine-building industry and electronics.

The president of the Polish chamber of foreign trade, Ryszard Karski, met with a group of visiting SPD parliamentarians from West Berlin headed by the Vice-President of the House of Deputies of West Berlin A. Longolius.

Both sides analyzed contacts between firms of both sides and pointed to possibilities of developing trade exchange by broadening industrial cooperation with West Berlin companies on third markets.

Ryszard Karski also met with a delegation of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of Neckar (FRG), headed by its chairman Berthold Leibinger. The topic discussed included organizing cooperation between small- and medium-sized companies and promoting Polish exports on the FRG's market.

An initial agreement was reached that a trade promoting event called "Polish information meetings" will take place in Stuttgart this year.

During talks between Ryszard Karski and the deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Pomien Matuska, Polish-Czechoslovak economic relations were assessed and the need for further cooperation stressed.

CORRECTION TO URBAN COMMENTS ON FOREIGN VISITORS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Urban on Foreign Visitors, Ties; Glemp Talks" and subheaded "FRG Ties Viewed," published in the 12 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page G 5, first paragraph, line three:

...Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Economics Minister Martin Bangemann", Polish Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban told... (supplying dropped line)

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- The number and value of export-import contracts and the number and value of agreements on cooperation signed at the Poznan International Fair by Polish foreign trade enterprises with partners from many countries is still growing. For example, today the Metronex Company signed an agreement with Soviet foreign trade enterprises for a total value of R188 million. Among other things, we will deliver dot matrix printers and magnetic equipment. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Jun 85 LD]

TALKS WITH PRESIDENT EVREN CONTINUE IN CONSTANTA

AU121130 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] During the morning the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, was the guest of the Grivita Rosie Chemical Equipment Enterprise -- the largest unit producing technological equipment for the chemical industry and the processing of crude oil. The high-ranking guest was accompanied on this visit by Ioan Avram, deputy prime minister of the government, and by other Romanian and Turkish officials.

At the beginning of the visit he was briefed on the main stages of development of this enterprise and on its products. The important place held by new and redesigned products -- which exceed 85 percent of the production of that unit -- was stressed. His hosts also described the concerns of the collectives of workers and specialists with diversifying production to increase exports of technological equipment. The products of the Grivita Rosie Chemical Equipment Enterprise are exported to more than 15 countries, including the Republic of Turkey.

During the visit, the guest was shown the plan of Anatolia Refinery, which will operate at a capacity of 5 million metric tons of crude oil per year and which is being built completely by our country. It was stressed that this refinery is now in its final stage of construction and that all installations are being supplied by Romanian industry.

Throughout the visit, President Kenan Evren followed the manufacturing process with interest and expressed words of appreciation about the activity carried out by this collective of working people.

At the end of the visit, President Kenan Evren signed the book of honor of that enterprise, stressing that the unit is a clear and telling example of the development of industry of the SR of Romania. The president of the Republic of Turkey conveyed to all working people and specialists in that enterprise congratulations and wishes for new successes in their future activity. During the morning, the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, accompanied by Romanian and Turkish officials, also laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for freedom of the people and homeland, and for socialism. The head of the Turkish State also laid a wreath at the Turkish Military Cemetery at Chencea.

The president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, today left aboard a special airplane for a visit to Constanta County. The high-ranking guest is accompanied on this visit by Ioan Avram, deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; other Romanian officials; and by the Turkish officials accompanying him on his state visit to our country. Upon departure from Otopeni Airport, President Kenan Evren was seen off by Bucharest's Mayor Gheorghe Pana; Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense; and other officials.

The visit to Constanta County will be an opportunity for the high-ranking guest to become directly acquainted with certain achievements of the Romanian people in their socio-economic development.

Presidents Meet at Neptun

AU121949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/6/85 -- On Wednesday, June 12, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and President Kenan Evren of the Republic of Turkey continued in Neptun Resort the talks they started in Bucharest.

Major international political questions were approached on the occasion.

Stress was laid on Romania's and Turkey's concern over the particularly complex and serious world situation, on the fact that, under the circumstances, all the states, whatever their social system, should closely cooperate and resolutely work for an end to the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, for the assertion of the policy of detente, understanding and collaboration among nations.

The exchange of views evinced that the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear one above all, the achievement of disarmament and the ensurance of peace were basic problems of our days.

It was shown that Romania and Turkey paid special attention to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva considering that every effort should be made by both sides apt to lead to reaching real accords on nuclear and space weapons.

President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed, on this occasion too, to the significance of the Soviet Union's initiatives for the setting up of a unilateral moratorium as well as of the latest proposals for the cessation during the talks of any nuclear tests. Moreover, it was assessed that the United States of America should also appropriately respond, in order to reach mutually acceptable understandings on the cessation of the deployment of nuclear weapons and of all tests with such weapons, for a halt to outer space militarization.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the need for all European countries, the countries of the two military alliances -- the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty -- more particularly, to make an active contribution to the success of the Geneva negotiations, the resolution of these problems, which directly concern the life and peace of the peoples on our continent and the world over. In this context, emphasis was placed on the necessity of stepping up cooperation in the framework of disarmament conferences and international bodies.

During the talks, the need was brought to the fore for a resolution through "peaceful means" of the states of tension and conflict, of all differences among states. Approaching questions of the current world economic situation, the need was reiterated to hold as soon as possible, under the banner of the United Nations, concrete, real negotiations between the developing and the developed countries, with a view to identifying a global and equitable solution to the problems relating to underdevelopment, the extremely high foreign debts that burden the poor countries, to work for the narrowing down of the gaps between the developed and developing countries, establish a new international economic order.

The significance was underscored of an active and equal participation of all states in a just and lasting solution to the complex problems that confront mankind.

The talks proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding and consideration.

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU121941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/6/1985 -- On Wednesday, June 12, at the resort of Neptun, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania met again over dinner with the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren. On the occasion, the two heads of state continued their exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest. The dinner passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

DEMONSTRATIONS FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT REPORTED

AU121917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/6/1985 -- Following the call the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] addressed to its organizations in view of organizing actions to express the will of the Romanian people to contribute to halting the arms race, achieving disarmament and ensuring security and peace throughout the world, new demonstrations devoted to peace and disarmament are under way in Romania.

After the wave of letters addressed to the mass media by citizens belonging to the most varied walks of life, young and old, men and women, Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities who voiced in simple worlds full of emotion and truth their peaceful, vocation and deep-going concern over the fate of mankind, working people's visit peace rallies have been staged all over the country. For a start these demonstrations are organized in factories, works, scientific institutions, schools and faculties and express the unflinching will of the Romanian people to oppose the policy of arming and work in tight union with all the peace-loving forces everywhere for the elimination of the danger of war and of the nuclear missiles from Europe and all over the world and to ensure a peaceful future.

The meeting held yesterday at large industrial enterprises and schools in Bucharest and Iasi are followed today by meetings of the working people of Bucharest's Icechim Chemical Research Institute, the big heavy-duty equipment enterprise and other industrial units in the capital city, the 'Alexandru Ioan Cuza' University of Iasi, the electric motors enterprise of Timisoara, a.o.

Branding the arms race and expressing their ardent wish to work peacefully for their and the country's thriving, the participants in these meetings sent President Nicolae Ceausescu telegrams expressing their full adhesion to the appeal for disarmament and peace the SDUF addressed to the democratic parties and organizations and to the governments of all the European countries, the USA and Canada.

The participants in these rallies sent letters and messages to the leaders of the USSR and the USA, as well as to the Soviet and American delegations to the Geneva negotiations, whereby they point out that at present it is imperative to make all efforts for the negotiations to be conducive to understandings meeting all peoples' foremost interests, to the cessation of the arms race, the ensurance of world peace and security.

GAINUSE RECEIVES HUNGARIAN TRADE MINISTER

AU112210 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 11/6/1985 -- On Tuesday, June 11, Alexandrina Gainuse, Romanian deputy prime minister, received Juhar Zoltan, minister of internal trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, with whom she approached questions relating to the Romanian-Hungarian collaboration in trade and tourism. New ways and means were established to expand exchanges in these areas. Attending was Ana Muresan, Romanian minister of internal trade.

MILEA, DELEGATION PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO PRC

For PRC media accounts of the visit to the People's Republic of China by Colonel General Vasile Milea, chief of the Romanian Army General Staff, and his delegation, including talks with PRC officials, see the Eastern Europe section of the 5 June China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S.-SFRY ECONOMIC COUNCIL CONFERENCE CLOSES

LD122158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Bled, June 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has often presented to the world its original initiatives and now that it is confronted with the serious challenge of economic problems I believe that it will find the best way of stabilising its economy and increasing the competitiveness of its products in world markets.

This was stressed today by World Bank Vice-President Willi Wapenhans in an introductory address at the closing meeting of the 11th gathering of Yugoslav Chamber for the Promotion of Economic Cooperation with the United States and the American-Yugoslav Economic Council at Bled.

All reports at the meeting stressed optimism regarding the further cooperation between the two countries. The U.S. businessmen spoke particularly favourably about an amended law on investments in Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav side underlined that the United States should show more flexibility towards imports from Yugoslavia.

DIZDAREVIC LEAVES FOR DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD122006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic left for Geneva today, where he will participate in a conference on disarmament. Dizdarevic is expected to address the international conference tomorrow.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS AUSTRIA

Received by Kirchschlaeger

AU121033 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1133 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Vienna, June 10 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, headed by its president Ilijaz Kurtesi, arrived in Vienna today on a several-day visit to Austria. The delegation was welcomed by Austrian Parliament President Anton Benya.

The delegation was received this morning by Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. Traditionally good relations and cooperation between the two countries was discussed in the ensuing talk.

Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz will offer luncheon today to honour the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation.

Kurtesi Meets Sinowatz

LD121436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1915 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Vienna, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- In their talks today Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz expressed satisfaction with the overall development of good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

As was stressed, this constitutes a solid basis for further promoting cooperation, particularly in the economy, where it seems not all possibilities have been made use of.

In a brief statement made to Yugoslav journalists after the talks, Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly, said that the positive development of overall relations made it possible for some outstanding issues in Yugoslav-Austrian relations to be successfully raised and settled. In the talks, which the SFRY Assembly's delegation had with Austria's top political leaders, Kurtesi said, both sides expressed interest in further promoting and expanding cooperation. This should be put in concrete terms, particularly in contacts between the two countries' businessmen.

In the course of their talks the president of the SFRY Assembly and the Austrian federal chancellor also discussed some topical issues related to the international situation. Nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria share similar or identical views on many world political and economic problems. This enables the two countries to make an active contribution to solving them and, thus, to relaxing tension and strengthening peace. This is being successfully realized through efforts aimed at promoting the CSCE process and through cooperation within the group of nonaligned and neutral countries.

In connection with the outstanding issues in relations between the two countries -- among them the issue of the status of minorities -- Chancellor Sinowatz said that the government in Vienna is making efforts to resolve these issues gradually, "step by step."

The Yugoslav delegation today visited the General Motors factory in Aspern, which, under a cooperation agreement, cooperates with the IDA car factory of Kikinda. This is an example of successful cooperation and of a higher form of economic cooperation that should be followed by other firms in both countries.

This evening the SFRY Assembly delegation had protracted talks with representatives of organizations of Carinthian Slovenes and Burgenland Croats who informed the president of the SFRY Assembly about the most topical problems of the minorities' status.

During the next 2 days the Yugoslav delegation will visit Salzburg and on Friday it will have final talks in Vienna with a delegation of the Austrian Parliament and its president, Anton Benya.

CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD121017 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0930 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 12 (TANJUG) -- Republic of Cape Verde President Aristides Maria Pereira today arrived on a three-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

President Pereira was accorded a state welcome at Belgrade airport, where he was greeted by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Radovan Vlajkovic and other ranking Yugoslav officials.

Right after arriving in Belgrade, President Pereira placed a wreath on President Tito's grave.

The talks between Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic and Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira will open in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade this afternoon.

Radovan Vlajkovic will offer a dinner in honor of his high-ranking guest this evening, at which the two leaders will exchange toasts.

Talks Stress 'Identical' Views

LD122308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1943 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Cape Verde have identical political views in the framework of the policy of nonalignment, stressed Cape Verde President Aristides Maria Pereira and President of the Yugoslav State Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic in their first talks here today.

The two countries' presidents emphasized the need for strengthening the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and confirmed their countries' support in the struggle against colonialism, apartheid and foreign interventions, for which Pereira said that they are not only a threat to the region, but also to the world.

The mediatory role of Cape Verde in negotiations between Angola and South Africa was noted, as well as the country's constructive contribution in seeking a just and peaceful settlement of the crisis in southern Africa.

Pereira and Vlajkovic assessed that Cape Verde and Yugoslavia have exceptionally cordial and friendly relations, and expressed the wish that the ties of friendship, dating from Cape Verde's struggle for national liberation, achieve new qualities.

Trade and economic cooperation between the two countries is at present very modest, so that it was agreed that groups of experts shortly review prospects for the development of this cooperation.

Vlajkovic Hosts Dinner

LD122128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1723 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, SFRY Presidency president, gave a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade today in honor of Aristides Maria Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde. The host and his guest exchanged toasts at the dinner, which was also attended by the two presidents' aides.

Radovan Vlajkovic said in his toast that the SFRY wished to continue the constant dialogue with the Republic of Cape Verde and promote bilateral cooperation in the interests of both sides.

In front of our bilateral cooperation still lies a long road toward the realization of our mutual needs and wishes, Vlajkovic said. Our economic relations are still only at the beginning of this road, which offers numerous objectives but untapped possibilities. It is our joint task to identify them and carry out the existing agreements and start new initiatives.

Confrontations between the great powers and the blocs are casting a terrifying shadow on the world's prospects, Radovan Vlajkovic added. The resumption of disarmament talks is therefore welcomed with relief and hope after several years of tension.

However, there has yet been no international dialogue and accord on fundamental issues. In the meantime, crises are flaring up and spreading, and conflicts are breaking out.

The right of nations to live in peace, freedom, and dignity and to choose their own way and their right to develop are hindered by interventions, pressures, and outside interference.

When the Nonaligned Movement was being created, Vlajkovic stressed, we were able, though possessing only moral strength, to help the biggest powers by means of our action to start a dialogue instead of dangerous confrontations. We possess considerably more than moral strength today. The extent to which we will be capable of action depends on our unity with regard to the clear positions we adopted at the Belgrade summit and all subsequent summit meetings.

Nonaligned countries must make the greatest effort at the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned in Luanda this autumn, and the other meetings that will precede the next summit, to increase the movement's vitality and its constructive and active work in resolving the accumulated problems, Vlajkovic said.

The continuation of instability in southern Africa, where Namibia remains one of the world's key problems, benefits only non-African interests, Radovan Vlajkovic said. This is why we particularly value your country's mediatory role in the talks which are expected to stabilize conditions in the region and beyond. South Africa's attempt to unilaterally declare Namibia's independence is incompatible with this goal. We most sharply condemn such attempts, Radovan Vlajkovic, SFRY Presidency president, stated.

SAWP BODY URGES ACTION ON KOSOVO EMIGRATION

LD121355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1806 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- The conclusions on ways to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo that are being offered to the Serbia Assembly for adoption should be much more concrete, especially since it is known that the exhaustive discussions held so far have provided a good picture of the state of affairs and established the main lines of action. This was stressed at a meeting of the Intranational Relations Coordination Committee of the Serbia SR SAWP Conference.

Consequently, it was judged, it is useless to waste more time describing the state of afairs in Kosovo, which has already been found unsatisfactory. Instead, organized, effective, and resolute action should be taken to implement what was decided. The conclusions accompanying the report on emigration that will be discussed shortly in the Serbia Assembly are highly descriptive and go so far as to repeat the conclusions adopted 3 or 4 years ago. They should be cleared up and the customary "should" should be replaced by "must," because as it stands now there is not much hope of any change for the better.

Instead of laying stress on the need to "create conditions" for the cancellation of farm sale contracts signed under duress, they should clearly state that such contracts will at long last be canceled. This is, after all, explicitly stated in the Serbia Assembly's previous set of conclusions.

Most speakers in the discussion agreed that if the process of emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins is to be halted, it is indispensable to carry out a careful and scientific analysis of the causes behind it.

The emigration of farming families and the migration of the intelligentsia cannot be viewed in the same manner. Also, in assessing the degree of success achieved by social action, it is important to be aware of the fact that the people returning to Kosovo are mainly single and that families, having sold their property, houses and apartments, are not returning.

The report also notes that a total of 124 judges left the judiciary bodies in Kosovo between March 1981 and June 1983, 110 at their own request and only 14 on account of moral-political unsuitability and poor and unsatisfactory work. What the report does not say is how many of these judges have been replaced and how many of the 110 judges are Serbs and Montenegrins, or Albanians who did not want to pass sentences on irredentists.

Most speakers in the discussion expressed support for the attitude voiced by Miroslav Markovic, chairman of the Coordination Committee, who said that the cause of the dissatisfaction at the state of affairs of Kosovo is to be found not only in the limited effect of the tasks carried out so far but in the absence of a timely and unamibiguous ideological orientation in numerous situations. He added that the slow implementation of decisions must be seen as objectively calling into question the political system of socialist self-management.

LAW ON MANDATORY BILINGUALISM CHALLENGED

AU122042 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia has discussed the demand by the Federal Social Legal Office of Self-Management to abolish Article 39 of the Book of Regulations on the Organization and Systematization of Jobs and Duties in the Pristina Kosovo Construction Materials Factory because, contrary to the Constitution of the country, it violates the equality of employees by envisaging mandatory bilingualism for certain posts.

In conformity with the Constitution and its rules, the court decided to forward this case to the Constitutional Court of Kosovo.